

**Khalaf offers talks with Israel**

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official called on Israel Wednesday for the first time to enter direct peace talks ahead of an international conference. In a videotape smuggled into Israel from Tunis and screened at an international symposium, Salih Khalaf, deputy to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, said Israelis and Palestinians need not wait for a Middle East conference to talk to each other "on any level." "What is important for us is that these meetings and contacts and dialogues take place in advance of the conference, so that the conference itself becomes the forum in which to bring our agreement to fruition." Khalaf assured his audience that the PLO recognises Israel and deplored violence. "We have arrived at a truth that we hope the Israeli leaders will arrive at before it is too late. This is the truth which says that two peoples and to states must co-exist in this land," Khalaf said in the emotional address. Referring to the Palestinian national charter, he said: "All other matters are open to discussion. Our covenant and yours can be discussed." The 15-minute videotape was screened at a symposium on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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**EC attacks Israeli rights record**

GENEVA (R) — The European Community (EC) Wednesday criticised Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising, accusing the occupation authorities of causing unnecessary deaths. Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, addressing the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva on behalf of the EC, deplored the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories. "It has seriously deteriorated in the past 14 months, with unnecessary loss of life and human rights violations the repression of the Palestinian uprising has brought about," he said. Fernandez Ordóñez, whose country currently presides over the 12-member EC, reiterated EC calls for an international peace conference in the Middle East to find a solution based on Palestinian self-determination and the right of all states in the region to exist. Fernandez Ordóñez also noted growing respect for human rights in some East European nations and said: "It would be very desirable that developments taking place in the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland occur in other countries of the region." Fernandez Ordóñez referred only in passing to EC protests against Iranian demands for the death of British author Salman Rushdie.

**King in Tokyo**

TOKYO (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Tokyo Wednesday morning to attend the funeral of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito which is due to take place on Friday.

During his stay in the Japanese capital, King Hussein is expected to meet with a number of world leaders attending the funeral, including U.S. President George Bush.

Upon his arrival, the King was accorded an official wel-

**ACC described as historic turning**

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has received a cable from the head of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Anwar Mohammad Khoury, congratulating him on the proclamation of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which was announced in Baghdad last week.

The cable said that the formation of the ACC represents a turning point in Arab history since it aims at achieving pan-Arab unity.

The Egyptian government Wednesday ratified the ACC agreement, which was signed in Baghdad by the heads of state of Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen.

The formation of the ACC continued to draw support from Arab countries expressed in newspaper reports and press commentaries.

Newspapers published in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Qatar carried articles backing

the unionist step and welcoming close cooperation between Arab states.

Cooperation among the four countries is bound to help the Arab Nation overcome foreign monopoly and attempts to impose domination on the Arab World, the articles said.

In Jordan, public and private institutions and prominent figures were quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, as voicing total support for the step taken by the four leaders.

The agency quoted among these figures Mafraq Governor Fayed Abbadi and the city's Chamber of Commerce President Yousef Muhsin among others.

In Abu Dhabi, the National Federation Council for the United Arab Emirates issued a statement Wednesday welcoming the Baghdad proclamation, which, it said, is bound to help fulfil the aspirations of the Arab people.

**Iran leaders say Rushdie must die**

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iranian leaders Wednesday intensified their criticism of British author Salman Rushdie and Western condemnation of Iran's threats to kill him for writing "The Satanic Verses."

Meanwhile, protests of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death threat against Rushdie and his publishers continued Wednesday.

West Germany, Iran's biggest trading partner, reportedly was considering economic sanctions. Writers around the world increased calls for the book's publication by issuing statements, staging marches and taking out advertisements.

The controversy appears to have spurred sales of the novel. The New York Times said Wednesday the book would reach the number two position on its bestseller list this week.

So far, the 12 European Community (EC) nations, along with Norway and Sweden, have recalled their top-ranking envoys from Iran. Britain shut down its mission in Tehran. Iran responded by recalling its envoys from the EC nations.

Rushdie and his wife, novelist Marianne Wiggins, have been in hiding in Britain, where they live, since Khomeini issued his death threat last week. Wiggins' literary agent said she had cancelled a U.S. tour to promote her latest novel because of the threat.

On Wednesday, Khomeini said Western reaction to his death threat showed Iran had made a mistake in trying to enhance contacts with other countries after the Gulf war ceasefire took effect last August.

"... Those who still believe that extremist slogans or war will cause the West and East to be pessimistic about us, and that ultimately all this has led to the isolation of the country; those who believe that if we act in a pragmatic way the (East and West) will humbly reciprocate and will respect the nation, Islam and Muslims; to them this (reaction) is an example," Khomeini said.

Moscow now believes that "it is time for action," Zinchuk said referring to the current five-state visit to the Middle East by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

At the same time, said the ambassador, the Soviet Union was not proposing any new formula for peace. He said Moscow was in full agreement with Jordan's stand that there was no need for any new initiatives or proposal and what was needed

**Jordan, Iraq discuss cooperation in oil search, religious issues**

AMMAN (J.T.) — Iraqi-Jordanian links and cooperation in oil exploration and religious affairs were the focus of talks Prime Minister Zaid Rifai held with two Iraqi ministers Wednesday.

In a meeting with Iraqi Oil Minister Abdul Rahim Chalabi, Rifai reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Iraq in oil exploration in Jordan and in energy-related fields, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

In a separate meeting with Iraqi Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs Abdullah Fadel Abbas, Rifai reviewed matters related to Islamic activities and Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in holding Islamic book exhibitions and television seminars and lectures. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayat attended the meeting.

Earlier Wednesday, Chalabi visited the Royal Scientific Society

(RSS) and met with its President Jawaad Al Anani, who briefed him on the RSS's current programmes in energy and solar and wind power.

Al Anani said Jordan consumes nearly three million tonnes of crude oil annually which is paid for by nearly 47 per cent of the total revenues or 5.7 per cent of the national product.

The RSS has set up a solar-research centre in cooperation with West Germany to find alternative energy resources. Anani said.

The Iraqi minister said that Iraq and Jordan would promote cooperation programmes in oil and energy-related fields under the umbrella of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) established in Baghdad last week.

Chalabi later held talks with Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib on

cooperation in energy matters and heard a briefing on the ministry's programmes.

Meanwhile, Ahhas, the Iraqi minister of Awqaf and Khayyat Wednesday visited the ancient fortress near the city of Ajloun.

They were briefed on the history of the region and the fortress, which was built by Islamic leader Saladin in 1184 A.D.

The Iraqi minister was later accompanied on a visit to the tombs of the Prophet Mohammad's companions in the northern Jordan Valley region.

Following his arrival here

Tuesday, the Iraqi minister held talks with Khayyat and other officials on promoting bilateral cooperation in religious affairs, including the publication and distribution of Islamic books and assignment of seats at Iraqi and Jordanian universities for students of Islamic law.

Armed Forces have adopted, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to combat locusts in the south of the Kingdom. Prince Hassan also inspected the units and equipment involved in the anti-locust effort.

**Regent reviews anti-locust drive**

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday visited an Armed Forces formation accompanied by Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb. Prince Hassan familiarised himself with the plans and arrangements

for the anti-locust effort.

because the United States did not oppose it.

Upon his return to Israel late Wednesday, Arens said his meeting with Shevardnadze straddled the bitter divide between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in intensive, but separate talks with their leaders.

Shevardnadze put to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens Moscow's proposal for an international conference on Middle East peace against Israel's repeated rejection and insistence on direct talks with the Arabs.

Six hours later — after Arens

had left Egypt — the Soviet minister went into his first talks in 10 months with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at the Soviet embassy's Nile-side residence in Cairo's Dokki suburb.

Israel and the PLO are not on

talking terms and, though Arens

and Arafat overlapped in Cairo

by about two hours, they did not

meet.

Shevardnadze's Cairo talks, on the third leg of a five-state tour, marked the high-point of the Kremlin's biggest Middle East peace drive since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

The Soviet foreign minister and Arens differed on peace policies during their three hours of talks.

But they established a new working relationship between their governments after more than 20 years of estrangement since Moscow cut relations over the 1967 war.

Experts from the two countries

will meet, possibly within days, to

pinpoint differences and "to

identify ways for interaction

wherever possible," Shevardnadze said.

Describing their talks as "an

open, frank and honest dialogue," he said: "I cannot say we

have come to a solution of all

these (Middle East) problems but

it would be naive to expect that."

Upon his arrival here, Arafat

said he was optimistic about current efforts for Middle East peace.

Arafat indicated that he felt

Israeli rejection of the proposed

conference was not a final decision.

"They (Israel) repeated slo-

gans against withdrawal from

Sinai and yet they pulled out," he

told reporters, referring to Israel's withdrawal under its 1979 treaty with Egypt.

He said prospects for an interna-

tional conference supported by

the Soviet Union were brighter

than ever.

Four of the wounded in Wednesday's protests were hurt when soldiers raided a cluster of West Bank villages north of Jerusalem and rounded up dozens of activists, a reporter said. Hospital officials confirmed the reports of wounded, and said the youngest

was a 13-year-old boy.

Three other Palestinians were

shot and wounded in Gaza's

Jabaliya and Shuf refugee camps.

When students hurled rocks at

troops, a reporter said.

The three rooms sealed in

three homes in Gaza's Abassan

village belonged to Palestinians

accused of setting fire to the

municipal council building.

To protest a visit by military personnel, the army spokesman said.

Two of the homes only had two

rooms, meaning half the house

was blocked off and made inhabitable.

A five-member family lived

in one, and an eight-person family

lived in the other.

On Tuesday, a group of

Palestinians attacked and stabbed

an Israeli soldier during an army raid on a small West Bank village, and the wounded soldier

opened fire, killing one.

**7 wounded in W. Bank, Gaza**

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Seven Palestinians were shot and wounded Wednesday in clashes with Israeli troops as underground leaders of the uprising called for a "day of confrontation."

The army sealed the house of a Gaza Strip man suspected of hurling concrete blocks at troops from his roof, an army official said.

Troops also sealed rooms in three other Gaza Strip homes.

In the West Bank village of Beit Jalla, residents discovered the body of a 25-year-old man in a well. Mohammad Abed Suleiman, who disappeared two months ago, was suspected of cooperating with the Israeli occupation authorities.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said more than 80 suspected collaborators have been killed by Palestinians since the December 1987 start of the uprising.

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## Algerians vote on new constitution

ALGIERS (R) — Algerians began voting Wednesday on a new constitution which buries a quarter-century of rigid one-party socialism and prepares for a new era of democracy.

"Political parties are going to be founded, men and women are going to express different ideas," the official news agency APS said in a commentary explaining why Algerians should vote.

"Algeria is moving. Algeria is evolving... people are speaking their minds in total liberty and that means healthy conflicts, intellectual shocks and unfortunate excesses. It's a revolution," said another APS commentary.

Residents in remote areas went to the polls Wednesday. Voting in the main towns and cities begins Thursday and the result, widely expected to be a resounding yes, will probably be out by Friday morning.

The constitution, released in draft Feb. 4, allows independent political associations, removes all references to socialism and relegates the dominant role of the



Chadli Benjedid

ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) to a footnote in history.

After independence from France in 1962 the FLN monopolised power, used the country's oil wealth to expand the public sector and virtually wiped out the private sector it inherited.

President Chadli Benjedid began cautious economic reforms in the mid-1980s in response to falling oil revenues. The reforms accelerated and spread to politics after riots in Algiers and other cities in October last year.

The FLN and state institutions were the main targets for the thousands of young Algerians who rampaged through the streets for almost a week. The government said 169 people were killed.

At an FLN congress in late November Benjedid pushed through a first stage of reform, transforming the party into a broad front grouping different opinions, separating the FLN from the state and allowing independent candidates to stand in

elections.

The constitution takes the process a stage further.

It says "The right to create associations of political nature is recognised" as long as they are not against the interests of the state. The previous constitution said all political associations must be linked to the FLN.

Although Algerian officials hesitate to promise a multi-party system in the immediate future, the new constitution leaves space for one.

## EC welcomes ACC, Arab Maghreb Union

AMMAN (J.T.) — The European Community (EC) has welcomed the recent establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) grouping Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen and the Arab Maghreb Union of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and Mauritania.

In the scope of the EC-Tunisia Cooperation Council that the community, "naturally, has always offered its support to the developing countries which started a regional integration process."

He added that in the present cases the commission was ready to examine the requests which may be presented by the concerned countries.

Matutes also said that "now that the community is achieving the establishment of the 'Big Market' — must, more than ever, be available as a partner to the developing countries."

He also added that the community was not an "example" of regional integration but is simply an accumulated experience all the way since 1950.

The ACC was announced in Baghdad Thursday at a meeting of the leaders of Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen as a predominantly economic alliance among the four. The Arab Maghreb Union was set up Friday at a meeting in Marrakesh.

Matutes indicated in his dec-

## Red Cross resumes airlift to Sudan, expands programme

NAIROBI (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) resumed its airlift of food and medicine to war-torn southern Sudan Wednesday and prepared to expand its relief programme.

Flights to the ICRC's four project centres in southern Sudan resumed after an eight-day break, spokeswoman Veronique Zbinden said.

Red Cross flights to the government-held towns of Wau and Aweil and the rebel-controlled settlements of Akon and

Zbinden added. Beginning Tuesday the ICRC will extend its airlift to the government-controlled towns of Juba and Malakal on the River Nile and the rebel-held settlements of Abwong and Kongor to the east of the river.

SPLA rebels said Tuesday they had begun shelling Juba and warned civilians to rally behind rebel forces.

But diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the fighting in Juba Monday resulted from an

apparent mutiny by some Sudanese soldiers and the city was now quiet.

The ICRC flies into rebel-held settlements in southern Sudan from Entebbe international airport in Uganda and Lokochoch airstrip in north-western Kenya. It serves government-held towns separately with planes based in the Sudanese capital Khartoum.

Zbinden said the ICRC had flown an additional C-130 Hercules into Entebbe, bringing to nine the number of planes used

on the southern Sudan airlift.

The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 against what they see as the domination of southern Sudan by the north.

Government control in the region has been reduced to a few isolated towns, many of which are overflowing with refugees from the fighting.

Severe drought has also forced an estimated two million southerners to flee to towns in northern Sudan and refugee camps in Ethiopia.

## Serious Soviet drive

(Continued from page 1)

U.S.-Soviet supervision, circumventing an international conference.

He also dismissed the American interpretation that U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 implies partial Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and that the Zionist state could retain some of the lands. "It has been accepted by the Soviet Union and the majority of nations that the resolution means (Israel's) withdrawal from all the occupied territories, because it is accepted by the U.N., that territories cannot be taken by force," Zinichuk said.

The ambassador noted that there was basic agreement between Moscow and the European governments on the principle of an international conference and said consultations were continuing between the Soviet Union and European states on the Middle East. He revealed that the Spanish foreign minister, the current head of the European Community Council of Ministers, was scheduled to visit Moscow in March for talks with Shevardnadze. Furthermore, he noted, Shevardnadze is scheduled to meet with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Vienna March 6.

The Middle East is also expected to be discussed as a "high priority issue" in talks Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev would have in Britain, France and West Germany in the next few months.

The ambassador confirmed that the Soviet Union was trying to mediate the rift between the Syrian and PLO leaderships and Shevardnadze, who began his Mid-East visit in Damascus Feb. 17, discussed the issue with Syrian leaders. He said a fence-

## 5 Israelis held for painting slogans

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police detained Tuesday five Israelis from a southern communal farm on suspicion of painting swastikas and slogans in support of the Palestinian uprising, a spokesman said.

"They wrote 'long live an independent Palestine' and painted Nazi swastikas on the walls," in Beersheba, the largest city in the southern Negev desert, police spokesman Shlomo Ben-Chaim said. "We had such slogans before, but this is the first time that Jews have been detained for it," Ben-Chaim added. "They are being interrogated now and will stay in detention until their trial."

He said the detainees were members of the Kramim Kibbutz, a communal farm, about 15 kilometres north of Beersheba, but declined to give further details.

The Israeli news agency Itim said all five detainees were in their 20s and have served in the Israeli army.

It said they were detained after a local resident saw them spray-painting slogans in support of the Palestinian uprising early Tuesday. The resident wrote down the number of their vehicle, which was later traced to Kramim.

Itim said other slogans painted by the group expressed support for Israelis who refuse to serve in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Iran frees another 75 Iraqi prisoners

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran Wednesday sent home 75 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war (PoWs), the second batch of a total of 260 due to be freed this week.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said six other prisoners released Wednesday asked for asylum and stayed in Iran.

Iran said it was freeing the 260 prisoners, among thousands captured by both sides during their eight-year war, to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution this month.

A spokesman in Baghdad for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is supervising the repatriation, said

80 prisoners arrived in Iraq Tuesday.

The rest of the prisoners are to be released Thursday.

A United Nations-sponsored ceasefire halted the Gulf war Aug. 20. But peace negotiations have stalled and a previous agreement to exchange prisoners of war in November collapsed over mutual recriminations of bad faith, including the numbers requesting asylum on both sides.

The Red Cross has registered 50,182 prisoners held by Iran and 19,284 Iranians in Iraqi hands. But U.N. and other officials estimate the total number of prisoners at 100,000.

Kuwaiti officials said it was to convene a joint session with lead-

ers representing the Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim, and Druze religious groups later Wednesday.

The sources told Reuters the committee was working on a plan under which Lebanese factions would first agree on the broad outlines of reform to the country's Christian-dominated sectarian political system.

Parliament would then meet to elect a speaker and subsequently adopt the reforms and elect a new president at the same session.

The president would appoint a prime minister in accordance with the constitution and his government would press for the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli troops, the sources said.

The committee chairman, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al

Sabah, Kuwait's foreign minister, has warned that Lebanon may not have another chance to avert complete disintegration.

The sources said the real test for the committee would come next month when it is due to meet the chiefs of Lebanon's various political factions and militias, whose willingness to compromise was crucial.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) announced the mediators would meet with "two key Lebanese political figures" on March 17-18 for the third stage of their effort to end the civil war.

The agency said it did not know who the two leaders would be. But it added that the March meeting will be the start of the mediators contacts with "effective figures on the Lebanese arena."

Sheikh Sabah said the third round of discussions would be with the leaders of the rival Lebanese militias.

The date for the next stage was set as the panel was appraising the outcome of its separate meetings with the clerics.

Quoting unidentified panel sources, KUNA said the meetings covered "all questions pertaining to the Lebanese crisis, including the election of a president, elimination of sectarianism and fostering Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty."

Aoun bans ships

In Beirut, Lebanon's army chief, clamping down on maritime militants, has banned cargo ships from a militia-run docks, posing a crucial challenge to his east

Taba overlooks the Gulf of Aqaba at the southern end of the Egyptian-Israeli frontier.

President Hosni Mubarak said last month that compensation was the main impediment to agreement on implementing the agreement.

Israel has pledged to withdraw from Taba within days of an agreement on compensation and access to the resort.

Progress has been reported in parallel talks on access.

Officials from both countries and the United States, which attends the Cairo talks as an observer, are due to meet in Taba Feb. 26 to finalise details of the Israeli pullout.

Cairo said negotiators were to meet again Tuesday to discuss an Israeli government demand for \$1.1 million in compensation for infrastructure at the popular resort.

He said the agreement would be signed Sunday.

The Middle East News

CAIRO (Agencies) — Strained Egyptian-Israeli relations showed strong signs of improvement Wednesday with a compensation agreement in a border dispute and acceptance by Egypt's foreign minister of an invitation to visit Israel.

The thaw coincided with the approach of the 10th anniversary of the neighbours' treaty.

Visiting Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens spoke of increased confidence and said the treaty, signed March 26, 1979, is "the foundation stone" for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

The agreement on compensation for Sinaï beach hotel, announced Tuesday night by Egyptian Tourism Minister Fuad Suleiman, removed the major obstacle to Egypt's recovery of the Taba enclave awarded it by international arbitration last September.

Under the agreement, Egypt will pay \$37 million, little more than half the initial Israeli claim,

to the Israeli owners of the Aviva-Sonesta Beach Hotel in Taba. Additionally, for five years the owners will get any annual profit above \$6.3 million that Egypt earns from the hotel, with a ceiling of \$3 million for the

period.

Sultan, who led the Egyptian delegation in compensation talks at Cairo, said Egypt also will pay \$1.15 million for Rafi Nelson village, a cafeteria with tourist cabanas on the Taba beach.

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## NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

**ROYAL DECREE:** A Royal Decree has been issued approving the new regulations on vehicle plates. The regulations provide for changing the numbers of vehicles so that they will consist of four digits and two letters. This will be also accompanied by giving plates distinguished colours. (Petra)

**DUDIN RECEIVES CHINESE ENVOY:** Labour Minister Marwan Dudin Wednesday received Chinese Ambassador in Amman Zhang Zhen at the conclusion of his tour of duty. (Petra)

**KHASAWNEH MEETS ENVOYS:** Information Minister Dr. Hani Khasawneh Wednesday received separately Japanese Ambassador in Amman Makoto Watanabe and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Zhen. (Petra)

**COOPERATION WITH QATAR:** Greater Amman Municipality Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Wednesday discussed cooperation with Qatari Ambassador in Amman Mubarak Naser Al Kuwari. (Petra)

**AMIN CHAIRS COUNCIL MEETINGS:** Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin Wednesday chaired a meeting for the city's executive council to discuss projects that will be implemented in the Amman region during 1989. The meeting, which was attended by council members and provincial governors also discussed the past years' achievements and those included in the current five-year development plan. According to Amin a total of JD 2 million will be invested in industrial schemes in the Amman region during 1989. (Petra)

**S. YEMENI MINISTER TO ARRIVE:** South Yemen's Foreign Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Dali is due here Saturday on a four-day visit to Jordan. Dali is expected to hold talks with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and senior officials at the Foreign Ministry. (Petra)

**SOVIET ANNIVERSARY MARKED:** President of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society Bahjat Talhouni Wednesday attended a reception on the 71st anniversary of the founding of the Red Army and Red Navy. Members of the diplomatic corps and society members attended the reception. (Petra)

**PEOPLE'S ARMY:** A new batch of People's Army recruits Wednesday graduated in Deir Abu So'ad. Speeches were delivered underlining the importance of military training. (Petra)

**ROYAL SHAKESPEARE GROUP:** University of Jordan President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali Wednesday received the London Royal Shakespeare Group currently on a visit to Jordan. The group presented a performance of Romeo and Juliet at the university Wednesday. (J.T.)

**NHF BEGINS AEROBICS COURSE:** The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) Wednesday opened a two-week aerobics training course for children. A total of 23 children are taking part in the course held in Aqaba. (Petra)

**U.S. TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE TOUR:** A representative of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will visit Amman again this year to give guidance and assistance to U.S. taxpayers in filing their 1988 tax returns. The IRS representative will be in Amman beginning Thursday, Feb. 23 through Thursday, March 2. (J.T.)

**LIFE ON A SWEDISH ICEBREAKER:** The Swedish film institute and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs have released a film about the activities of a Swedish icebreaker and the environment surrounding it. The film "Life on a Swedish Icebreaker" is part of a multi-media package which also includes a photo exhibition, a radio programme. The package including the film will be presented at the Royal Cultural Centre on Feb. 25 at 7:00 p.m., and again at the French Cultural Centre from Feb. 28 through March 9. Both presentations will be held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Majda Raad. (J.T.)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION:** A mobile archaeological exhibition on Tel Abu Hamid agricultural settlement in the Jordan Valley, which dates back to the fourth millennium B.C., is being held at the University of Jordan. The nine-day exhibition, which was previously shown in Irbid and Amman, includes photographs, drawings and maps showing the way of life at the ancient site, as well as artefacts excavated by archaeologists from Yarmouk University's Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology, the Paris-based Arab National Centre for Scientific Research and the French Archaeological Institute in the Near East. (Petra)

**DRUG TRAFFICKERS JAILED:** The military court has sentenced Hani Mohammad Shamekh Al Shboul to eight years imprisonment and the payment of JD 800 for acquisition of hashish. The court also sentenced Faisal Mubarak Abu Zreia to four years imprisonment and the payment of JD 400 on the same charge. The court sentenced Abdul Nasser Mohammad Adnan Agha to eight years imprisonment and the payment of JD 3,500 for possession of heroin. The military governor approved all sentences. (Petra)

**TRAFFIC AWARENESS:** Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents Mohammad Al Dahab Wednesday chaired a symposium attended by a number of experts on means to promote traffic awareness and reduce road accidents. (Petra)

**OUTH MAZAR PROJECTS:** South Mazar District Governor Haya Al Rawashdeh Wednesday said that the amount spent on development and service projects in South Mazar District in 1988 totalled JD 1,403,775. He added that a further JD 574,458 are being spent on educational projects. (Petra)

**KOREAN ENVOY AT YARMOUK:** South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Tae-Jin Park visited Yarmouk University Wednesday and met with its President Mohammad Hamdan and his aides to discuss teaching Arabic to Korean students in the university. The university's languages centre provides Arabic language programmes to non-Arabs of all nationalities. The ambassador who was accompanied by embassy officials toured the campus and inspected the library and other facilities. (Petra)

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

- \* An art exhibition by Paul and Emanuel Guiragoussian at Abdul Hamid Stoman Foundation.
- \* The Arab Contemporary Artists exhibition at Al Wasit Gallery.
- \* An exhibition of models of the Jordanian plastic art, in which 22 Jordanian artists are participating, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- \* An exhibition entitled "The Tuebingen Atlas of the Middle East" at the Department of Geography, the University of Jordan.
- \* An exhibition of paintings of Jordan by Luz Marina Robertson at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- \* An exhibition of Islamic art and calligraphy by Jordanian artist Mohammad Mubaidin at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- \* An exhibition of Arabic books which includes 15,000 books on science, education and culture at the Karak Community College.
- \* An art exhibition by Jordanian artist 'Adnan Yahya at Alia Art Gallery.
- \* An exhibition of paintings by French artist Francoise Petrovitch at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* An archaeological mobile exhibition on Tel Abu Hamid agricultural settlement at the University of Jordan.

## FILMS

- \* A feature film entitled "Kramer vs. Kramer" at the American Centre - 7:00 p.m.
- \* An Italian film entitled "Fantozzi" at Haya Arts Centre - 7:30 p.m.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday sees off the 20th relief mission to Sudan (Petra photo)

## UNESCO envoy voices concern over education in occupied lands

AMMAN (Petra) — A special envoy from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Director General Wednesday voiced the organisation's deep concern over the deterioration of the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Arab territories.

Father Edward Bone', who has spent three days in Jordan as part of his fact finding tour of the Middle East, said that at least 475,000 Arab students in the occupied lands are now being deprived of education.

"This is a very grave matter and requires, a speedy solution since education is a basic and essential requirement for all hu-

man beings," Bone' said.

Bone' who is due to go to Damascus and Cairo after his visit to Jordan, said that this was his second mission to the region entrusted by UNESCO to find out about the educational situation in the occupied regions.

Bone' said he visited Jordan in 1987 to discuss about the universities in the occupied territories and their potential in providing high level education to the local population.

But his current tour is more extensive and his report to the UNESCO headquarters will cover the situation at various educational institutions in the Palestinian lands.

Bone' said he acquired detailed information for his report from the education departments in Jordan and from the Education Department at the Palestine Liberation Organisation office and presidents of the universities, directors of schools and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) as well as educationalists and other concerned organisations.

Bone' said that he plans to submit his report after concluding his tours in Damascus and Cairo.

On Tuesday, President of Al Quds Open University (QOU) Dr. Walid Kamhawi received Bone' in his office and briefed him on the progress of QOU's academic programmes.

## Jordan to get over \$900,000 U.N. aid to promote rural industries

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is to receive more than \$900,000 in technical aid from the United Nations over the coming three years to help it promote rural industries and improve its economic planning programmes, according to an agreement signed in Amman Wednesday.

Under the agreement, a project for developing small industries in the rural regions of the Kingdom undertaken by the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB), is designed to create jobs in rural districts and stem the movement of people from those regions to urban areas of the country.

The project, which is to be financed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in the coming three years, is expected to cost \$409,424, according to the provisions of the agree-

ment.

The second project, expected to cost \$555,000, is designed to improve the efficiency of the Ministry of Planning's employees in conducting studies and making economic forecasts and working out sound economic plans for the Kingdom.

The New York-based United Nations Technical Assistance Programme is to supervise the implementation of the project in the coming three years.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Taher Ka-

naan and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Representative in Jordan Al Arian in the presence of ministry and UNDP officials.

In the past year, UNDP signed four agreements with the Ministry of Planning, providing assistance to establish a laboratory for genetic research at the University of Jordan's faculty of medicine.

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Questions such as the committee's budget for 1989 and activities during this year were also reviewed at the meeting.

Also discussed were challenges to the Arab World in terms of energy production, alternative energy resources and the impact of energy on Arab economy.

Visiting Iraqi Minister of Petroleum Isam Jalabi who arrived here Tuesday attended the meeting in his capacity as the Arab energy conference chairman.

Attending the meeting, which was held at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, were Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatab, Abdul Latif Al Hamad, board chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Watari, secretary general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Haj Hassan held side talks with Syrian Prime Minister Mahmoud Al Zou'bi and Syrian Minister of Transport Yousef Ahmad designed to promote transport between the two countries.

The two sides discussed purchasing a third cargo vessel to be

## Committee discusses adopted energy conference resolutions

AMMAN (Petra) — A follow up committee formed by the Arab Energy Conference held a meeting here Wednesday to discuss the implementation of resolutions adopted at a Baghdad meeting held last March.

The talks also focused on a committee meeting which is due to be held in Amman in 1992 and the subjects that will be discussed.

Questions such as the committee's budget for 1989 and activities during this year were also reviewed at the meeting.

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At the conclusion of the meetings in Damascus, Haj Hassan and Ahmad signed the minutes of the two assemblies meetings and

## Safadi, Tunisian counterpart discuss cooperation

TUNIS (Petra) — Cooperation between Jordanian and Tunisian national news agencies was discussed at a meeting here Wednesday by Mr. Ali Safadi, director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, and his Tunisian counterpart Rida Al Hajari.

The two directors discussed cooperation in the exchange of news, documents, and other publications covering development projects in both countries.

Safadi and Hajari discussed the implementation of a bilateral agreement signed in 1984 in all its aspects.

Safadi attended meetings of the Arab Information Standing Committee which ended in Tunis Tuesday evening.

He presented a Jordanian working paper outlining the Kingdom's proposal for the creation of a pan-Arab television production company which would initiate programmes and documentaries propagated against the Arab nation by hostile circles.

The Jordanian proposal outlines the prospect of making greater use of the Arab satellite to carry out this endeavour and to help promote cultural and informational cooperation among Arab countries.

The committee recommended that financial contributions be allocated to finance cultural and informational projects benefiting the Palestinian cause.

The committee also called for more efficient utilisation of Arab satellite to promote exchanges of television programmes among Arab countries.

The committee recommended that Arab information ministers hold their coming meeting in August 1989.

A sharp eye for subjects that lend themselves to a simple composition. Wadi Musa, Shomari and other desert areas do tend to form simple, clean cut landscapes, with plenty of open space, interrupted only by the odd shrub or hillock.

It is in the portrayal of these trivial items that she excels, creating perspective by enhancing texture in the foreground. A shrub has tumultuous "tentacles" while others further up seem less shaggy as they recede.

## ART REVIEW

In portraying Badia in Petra, she has a rather original approach (this is hard enough to achieve since Petra has been so inexhaustibly portrayed). She depicts the Nabataean carved rock through a chiaro-scuro of linear brushstrokes, both vertical and horizontal, forming tumultuous rhythms which are as true to her own joyful personality as they are to the scene. It is known that an artist puts a lot of himself in his work.

Her painting of 'Jerash' is a very interesting composition in which she takes advantage of the verticality and the repetitiveness of the columns. She comes up with a diagonal walkway that runs up from one mass of verticality to another. Simple but impressive in its originality.

Another interesting diagonal composition portrays Amman. The descending skyline crowns a

## Regent reviews Jordan's relief operations

## 20th relief mission leaves for Sudan

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan Wednesday dispatched yet another mission to Sudan carrying medical equipment, medicine and other supplies for the Jordanian relief mission stationed in the Arab African country to provide assistance to the local population.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, saw off the mission, the 20th of its kind, which comprises 14 physicians and technicians who will relieve the 19th mission sent earlier to provide essential medical services.

According to Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, rapporteur of the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People, parallel with the work of the medical missions, Jordan has dispatched a technical team to plan and carry out water and electricity projects at the city of Kass benefiting at least 12,000 citizens who had been deprived of these essential services before.

Abbadi, who was at the airport to see the mission off, said that the water project entails drilling 10 artesian wells, replacing old pipes with a new network of 40 kilometres in length, building eight water towers each with a 800-cubic-metre capacity and in-

stalling a water purification system.

As to the electricity project, it entails installing a power station with a total generating power of 800 kilowatt amperes, laying electric cables, fixing 325 power poles, supplying electric power to the water wells and distributing power supplies to various parts of the town. Abbadi said the projects are expected to be completed in six months time.

He said: "The Jordanian Hashemite Technical Mission comprises 16 engineers and technicians from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Royal Engineering Corp, the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Water Authority of Jordan and the Royal Jordanian Geographic Centre."

Present at the airport with Prince Hassan to see the mission off, was also Health Minister Zuhair Matthus and Sudan's Ambassador to Jordan, Muhibb Radwan.

projects are covered by the Jed-dah-based Islamic Development Bank and the designs, tender documents, the supervision and implementation of the projects were carried out by Jordan through the Royal Engineering Corp in conjunction with the Jordanian National Committee for Solidarity with Sudan.

On the eve of the mission's departure, Prince Hassan chaired a meeting at the Royal Court and heard a briefing on the Jordanian mission's operations in Sudan, especially on the power and water supply schemes in Kass.

Prince Hassan also heard a briefing on the medical missions and the different institutions which offered contributions towards this humanitarian task.

The meeting at the Royal Court was attended by the Ministry of Health's secretary general and officials from the ministries of Health, Public Works and Housing, the Royal Engineering Corp and the Royal Geographic Centre."

Present at the airport with Prince Hassan to see the mission off, was also Health Minister Zuhair Matthus and Sudan's Ambassador to Jordan, Muhibb Radwan.

## CAEU secretary general leaves for Rabat talks

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Secretary General of the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Mr. Hassan Ibrahim left for Rabat Wednesday to take part in the 43rd meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council meeting due to open there Friday.

Jordan is represented at the Rabat meeting by a delegation to be headed by Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa. It is also taking part in preparations for the coming meeting through a technical committee which opened meetings Wednesday.

According to a CEAU official here, Ibrahim plans to urge these countries to honour their financial commitments to the CEAU's annual budget.

In a pre-departure statement,

## Jordan Times

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## Wrong message from U.S.

**IN REACTION** to the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's on-going working tour of some Arab countries in the Middle East, U.S. President George Bush had some interesting things to say, something that casts some doubt on the ability of the two superpowers to cooperate together in good faith to effectively and permanently settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

To begin with the U.S. has been sending signals to the parties involved in the Middle East conflict that it wishes to go slow on its involvement in the peace process. That in itself was not comforting to the Arab side including of course the Palestinians who are in the midst of a bitter struggle against savage Israeli occupation.

As the Arab-Israeli conflict is more than four decades old, the Arab parties would have thought that the basics about their conflict with Israel are only too well known if not memorised by now. To signal now, after so many agonising years and in the wake of the on-going Palestinian uprising, that time is not of the essence and that the U.S. can afford the luxury of watching the blood-letting that goes on between the Arabs and Israelis without really doing something about it is not the kind of message the Arabs have been waiting for.

The Middle Eastern countries have been counting on the U.S. for so long to exercise its role as a superpower and come to the rescue of legitimate causes instead of staying as a spectator to the sufferings and killings that go on in the occupied territories. And then when the Soviet foreign minister makes a trip to the Arab capitals in the Middle East in a genuine attempt to lend a hand in order to get the process of peace going, the Washington's main concern becomes how to make sure that the Soviet role, present and future, in the Arab-Israeli conflict remains "limited" for all times, as if such an objective in itself is all that concerns the parties to the conflict. Thus, while the U.S. calls for a "prudent", "slow" and "limited" role for itself, at the same time it seeks a limited role for the Soviet Union. What the U.S. is in effect telling the peoples and governments of the Middle East is that they are on their own to resolve their conflicts and that the superpowers' efforts to get actively involved in the search for peace in the area would be frustrated as a matter of deliberate policy. In other words the U.S. does not want to be "stampeded" into action in the Middle East and at the same time does not want Moscow to do anything about it either. If one adds to the new jargon employed by the U.S. to describe its future course in the Middle East the fact that the Soviet foreign minister was unable to budge his Israeli counterpart from his government's stone-walled position on the idea of convening an international peace conference, and that the PLO is exasperated over Washington's stalling over its talks with Palestinian representatives in Tunis, the total picture emerging from all these development is anything but encouraging. Someone has got to move and if the peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict has any chance of getting anywhere, the U.S. has to do the moving and fast.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

**IN ITS** editorial Wednesday, Al Ra'i Arabic daily discusses the position of the Israeli government leaders vis-a-vis the on-going uprising in the occupied Arab territories. The paper referred to Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement in the Knesset in which he admitted that Israel is incapable of putting down the uprising and urged the Israelis who could not bear the disturbances to pull out from Arab areas where they are living at present. This statement, the paper noted, is a total contradiction to Rabin's statement 14 months ago when the uprising was young and when he said that it would be put down in a fortnight. Rahin like Barlev, another cabinet minister, is openly telling the Israeli people that the government with all its troops and arms has now failed to carry out its promises of crushing the uprising, but unfortunately these statements are falling on the Israeli government's deaf ears, the paper noted. All this, said the paper, is a clear indication that the Palestinian people's revolt is going ahead and is taking a sound course. It clearly shows that the Israeli terrorist actions can never bear fruit or achieve an end, the paper added. The Israeli minister and people should realise, the paper concluded, that only through giving the Palestinians their rights and through an international conference can real peace prevail.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily is critical of the United States which, he says, is trying to exploit the situation in Afghanistan following the Soviet pullout from that country. Rakun Al Majali, who is also the paper's editor, says that Washington wants to take revenge on Moscow and make up for its ignominious retreat from Vietnam where it had hoped that a pro-American government will be instituted and where it had hoped to crush the rebels. The writer says that the Soviet Union is clearly oriented towards peace, and for this reason, it is now calling on all peace-loving nations to help re-establish peace in Afghanistan; and for this reason it has sent its foreign minister to the Middle East to bring about peace in our region too. But, the writer says, in contrast the United States is taking a negative stand towards these two issues, despite the Soviet positive stand and despite the PLO's latest overtures and its clear orientation to attain peace in the region.

Al Dustour daily carried an editorial Wednesday that tackles Tuesday's honouring of municipalities that offered the best services to the public in the past two years. The paper referred to Prince Hassan's speech at the presentation ceremony in which he referred to the challenges which Jordan had faced over the past three decades and were overcome through diligence and serious efforts on the part of the Jordanian people. The paper echoed Prince Hassan's call on the municipal authorities in Jordan to increase their efforts and to provide better services and carry out more well-planned projects. The paper recalled Prince Hassan's call on these municipalities to help Jordan to transform from a consumer into productive society and to promote cooperation with Arab towns and cities in municipal affairs.



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## Screaming in Shamir's face

By Ami Dar

ONE OF the saddest experiences for someone returning from a stint of army service in the territories is to see how many friends and relatives simply don't want to hear what you saw or did there. At first you see the blank look in the eyes, you wonder that your story isn't sinking in, and you think that maybe there's something wrong with the way you're telling it.

It takes a while to realise that the blank look appeared the moment you began your story. It is not from a lack of sympathy or understanding on the listener's part; it is simply an obstinate refusal to know — a generalised refusal that is possibly the worst casualty the intifada has inflicted on this country.

Having a citizen's army means that all kinds of men reach the territories; far too many of them arrive there with problems and frustrations which they find all too easy to vent on the local population. Naturally, when these Rambo's return to their base, they see no reason for reporting their actions to their commanding officers.

On January 17, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir came to Nablus for a short visit. After taking a look at the city from a nearby hilltop and being briefed by his generals, he dropped in for a friendly chat with soldiers serving in the area. The most surprising thing about that meeting between the prime minister and the paratroopers was that Shamir seemed genuinely surprised by what he heard there. Stark reality had suddenly struck him in the face, and the anger and impatience that could be seen in his eyes and hands were as much a result of the words he was hearing as of the fact that for several long minutes he was forced to listen and to know.

During the previous evening, when we were told that the prime minister would be arriving a look at the city from a nearby hilltop and being briefed by his generals, he dropped in for a friendly chat with soldiers serving in the area. The most surprising thing about that meeting between the prime minister and the paratroopers was that Shamir seemed genuinely surprised by what he heard there. Stark reality had suddenly struck him in the face, and the anger and impatience that could be seen in his eyes and hands were as much a result of the words he was hearing as of the fact that for several long minutes he was forced to listen and to know.

There were many things I would have liked to tell Shamir on that sunny morning in Nablus. I would have liked to tell him about my democratic values and what compulsory military service in an occupied city can do to them; I would have liked to speak of how the Palestinians are getting stronger day by day, morally and spiritually, while we are getting weaker, and I would have liked to scream and cry about how our army is being sullied, corroded and undermined by the impossible task the government has given it."

"... I would have liked to speak of how the Palestinians are getting stronger day by day, morally and spiritually, while we are getting weaker, and I would have liked to scream and cry about how our army is being sullied, corroded and undermined by the impossible task the government has given it."

Another issue I would have liked to raise with Shamir was the use and abuse of plastic bullets against young stone-throwers.

The orders we were given in this regard were very explicit: every stone-throwing incident must end either in an arrest or in a stone-thrower with a plastic bullet in his leg. At the same time, we must do our best not to kill anyone: the army has finally understood that every time an Arab is killed, it is they and not we who have scored another point.

Yet carrying out these orders is not as easy as it may sound. Catching children and teenagers who are playing against you in their home court, can be almost impossible, and hitting a running youth at 70 metres with a plastic bullet under the knee (those are the regulations) is extremely difficult.

The plastic bullet is much lighter than its steel-coated cousin and therefore, although it is not as lethal, it is far less accurate. Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties, during the 20 days we spent in the casbah in Nablus, we did exactly as we were told: we killed no one and we hit 17 young Arabs in the leg with plastic bullets.

These 17 kids, and the men who shot them, deserve a few comments. The first is to repeat that all these youths and children were hit in the leg, most of them under the knee. To put this accomplishment in perspective, it should be noted that during the past few months, more than 40 people have been killed by plastic

bullets, while hundreds more have been seriously injured.

Had only three or four people been hit by our unit, one could contend that our accuracy was a stroke of luck. Seventeen woundings, however, without even one serious injury, cannot be attributed to mere chance, and the army should check case by case, with lie detectors if necessary: why is it that so many people have been killed by plastic bullets? Is it because our troops don't know how to shoot — or is it that some of them can shoot all too well?

In addition, the politicians at the top should know that today there is a blatant contradiction between the oral order given in the field — to shoot or arrest every possible stone-thrower — and the written order to shoot in the air before you fire a plastic bullet.

The trouble here is that by shooting in the air before you shoot plastic, you can make things difficult for yourself. In order to hit these kids, you must stalk and ambush them, and the shot in the air, which may scare them away (as was intended by those who wrote the order), can become an irrelevant nuisance.

This contradiction is often resolved by having someone shoot in the air while someone else fires a plastic bullet; the main thing is to be legally "covered."

The third and final comment is that none of these 17 youths was shot in self-defence: they were all shot as a punishment for throwing stones. The moral implications of this fact are there for everyone to reflect on: we did our best to obey orders, we kept the city quiet, but in the process we intentionally wounded 17 people who were never really endangered us.

One of the sentences that was repeated over and again in the meeting with Shamir was that while we are getting weaker, the Palestinians are getting stronger.

I think this contention is especially important for convincing the rational rightists among us that the time has come to leave the territories.

In this country, there are two kinds of people who define themselves as right-wingers. There are those for whom the Land of Israel is sacred and must be kept under Jewish control at any cost, and there are those for whom holding on to the West Bank is simply a matter of security.

With the former group there is nothing to talk about; with the latter, on the other hand, one can have a discussion on their own terms. These are people who understand that Israel's security rests primarily on its military force. Should the army be considerably weakened, "strategic depth" and "natural borders" would not count for much.

That the army, and especially the reservists, have not been training as much as they should (my unit served for almost two months this year, out of which only three days were devoted to training) is common knowledge, as is the fact that the army doesn't have enough money for its needs.

In spite of this, the armed forces are now forced to spend millions of dollars on a lost war instead of investing in new weapons systems. Unfortunately, this is not all. Money, material and training are undoubtedly important, but if an army marches on its stomach, it stands on its discipline and morale. And today the army's discipline is being attacked on two fronts.

On the one hand, too many young recruits are left for long days with too much freedom and too much power to their bands, without being supervised by their commanders. Anybody who has served in an army will understand how potentially catastrophic this can be: orders to young soldiers are almost meaningless if they are not backed by the observant eye of noncoms and officers.

On the other hand, too many soldiers have seen their own offic-

ers openly disregarding or even disdaining the army's laws. In regular fighting units, where officers are often regarded as semi-divine, nothing more destructive could be imagined.

The end result of this overall situation is that the best and the brightest young officers now serving in the army will gradually opt out of a career in a demoralised, inefficient and undisciplined force. Who wants a career with an army that has been involved in petty civil wars for four out of the last five and a half years?

The last point I would have raised with the prime minister, in the hope that he could have done something about it, is a mere trifle compared to all the above. Every day, several observation points are set up on various roofs in and around Nablus. The soldiers who man these posts usually stay put from sunrise to sunset. They eat there, they watch the city awake and trade and work, and sooner or later they also have to defecate. But there are no toilets on the roofs of these buildings, and so the soldiers have to make do with landings, rooftops and abandoned rooms. The results can be appalling.

On one building where I was stationed for a few days, large areas of the roof were covered with a coat of excrement and used toilet paper. Unfortunately, the building's tenants have to bang their laundry on that roof. Believe me, Prime Minister, it's not a pretty sight to see a middle-aged woman from a good family making her way through piles of faeces to reach her laundry. This contradiction is often resolved by having someone shoot in the air while someone else fires a plastic bullet; the main thing is to be legally "covered."

The trouble, of course, is that if the woman in question had been Jewish instead of Arab, no one would even have thought of using her roof as a public lavatory — The Jerusalem Post.

By Robert Mabro

The writer is director of the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies

IN MARCH 1982 OPEC began its recourse to production programming in attempts to regulate the world petroleum market. An examination of production patterns shows that, in 1982-83, Saudi Arabia consistently under-produced even when it emphatically asserted that it renounced its role as swing producer, and that the UAE consistently over-produced.

OPEC's production programmes display regular features which suggest that two main criteria — oil reserves and population size — are implicitly taken into account in the allocation of quotas. The main exceptions relate to Iran and Iraq because of political difficulties arising from the Gulf war. Countries with limited production capacity were allocated production quotas close to full capacity, and countries with large reserves, quotas representing a fraction of their capacities. This seems to recognise that the time preference of small reserves countries is biased in favour of present revenues and that of large reserves countries in favour of the future. The implications of this observed pattern are many. Since the bulk of surplus capacity is with the large reserves countries in the Gulf, incremental demand for OPEC oil is necessarily supplied by these countries. The complaints of other OPEC members that the Gulf countries appropriate a large proportion of the growth in oil demand do not make much sense. Similarly, the complaints of some Gulf countries about their sacrifices in support of OPEC's common good should be qualified with the observation that they will soon be in a position to appropriate vir-

## OPEN FORUM

### Satanic menace

THE recently published "Satanic Verses" by the British writer Salman Rushdie has so far managed to bring its author fame, wealth and a death warrant. As a writer, Rushdie enjoyed moderate success which is fuelled by his rebellious attitude and liberal approach towards his own Asian social and cultural roots. Recently, he staged the biggest coup of his professional career by the publication of his work "The Satanic Verses," a reference to verses which it claimed were removed from the Koran because it was believed that these verses were inspired by the devil. The book views the Prophet Muhammad in a manner which most followers of the Islamic faith would find both defamatory and blasphemous.

The book which was for sale on the shelves of the famous British bookstore (W.H. Smith) attracted waves of angry protests from British Muslim leaders who called for the boycott of both the book and the bookstore. Fearing the financial loss which this self-imposed boycott could inflict on the store and realising that the book was not selling as well as was expected, the bookstore withdrew the book as a sign of goodwill on its part towards the Muslim community. Many observers believed this action by the bookstore settled the matter for good. However, some elements in the British media, notably the tabloids of gutter journalism, interpreted the move by W.H. Smith to withdraw the book as a submission to pressure and blackmail from the Muslim lobby. Eventually the store reversed its earlier decision and the book was again on sale in high streets all over the country. This, in turn, outraged the Muslim community and gave impetus to a new campaign to have the book banned. This renewed campaign took on an international dimension with pictures on British television showing angry protesters burning copies of the book (which were incidentally bought from the very bookstore) thus helping to raise the sale figures for the book. Wild demonstrations and protests erupted in Islamabad in which a number of protesters perished in the violence which ensued. People were called on to the streets of Tehran and other Iranian cities to protest the book and call for the heads of its author and publisher which Khomeini has authorised personally. Meanwhile, the saga continues to generate more pointless publicity and increased revenue from the sale of the book. The author is currently under police protection for fear of an attempt on his life.

A careful analysis of the events of the past few months in relation to this affair is bound to shed some light on the following main points:

1. The amateurish manner in which the opposition campaign has handled the whole affair. For although every devout Muslim should be outraged at the book, opposition to its publication needs to be carried out in a civilised fashion and governed by codes of good conduct and acceptable behaviour in order to minimise any unnecessary antagonism and diversion of resources. The opposition campaign should have been carefully engineered to be practical and without the violence and fanaticism which caused the loss of human lives.

2. The way in which lessons of the recent past have been forgotten so quickly. It is evident that some actions, if not thoroughly studied, can result in consequences which are quite the opposite of what was intended in the first place. A recent example of this phenomenon is the British government's attempt to ban the book "Spy Catcher" on the grounds that it undermines national security. This attempt has failed to produce the desired effect. On the contrary, the publicity which the book has attracted helped to raise the sale figures for the book and made its author a millionaire. The British government, on the other hand, managed to get itself burnt in the process because it overlooked the fact that the essence of successful book publishing is an equally successful publicity drive.

3. The speed with which some fanatical elements of the so-called guardians of the faith grab any opportunity with a potential for boosting their own personal standing is phenomenal. As soon as a likely source of danger to the faith can be identified, the fanatics waste no time in mobilising the masses under their leadership. The high emotions and hysteria which is created in the process is both unnecessary and counterproductive.

4. The domain of "freedom of expression" needs to be re-defined. The British criminal law, for example, has provisions for charges such as causing grievous bodily harm or indecent assault, etc... Should there be parallel charges which are applicable to religious beliefs and faith? Unfortunately, some elements of the British media who project themselves as strong advocates of religious freedom abandoned their stance as soon as it became apparent that the religious freedom in question was that of the minority Muslim community. Some went further by exploiting the situation to attack the faith by casting the first stone!

Hussein Alquara

## OPEC's production policies: How it works and why it does not?

production programmes and its role as a swing supplier. Political compromises have aggravated the UAE quota problem which has marred all OPEC's production agreements and their implementation, since 1983. They have caused Iran to cheat and Iraq to stay outside production agreements in 1982-83. Saudi Arabia's ambivalent attitudes towards production programmes led it to claim the role of swing supplier in 1982-84. This claim reinforced perceptions among other oil-exporting countries that Saudi Arabia will bail them out come what may.

Finally, it is concluded that the Gulf countries have a political interest in retaining OPEC as a going concern, even though all the important oil policy decisions will be exclusively theirs to take. The assessment of OPEC's production programmes is that they are good as crisis-management devices, bad because of their inability to fulfil important stabilisation objectives and of their being divorced from pricing policies, and silly because they incorporate artificial and shortsighted solutions to serious long-term problems which cause some temporary rejoicing to traders in oil markets but do little good to producing countries and to the oil industry whose real and significant interests are those of oil-exporting countries.

But why are OPEC's production agreements so short-lived and so prone to failure in their implementation? The answer that members of a cartel have an irresistible tendency to cheat is not sufficient. Some of the problems inherent are due to: (a) short-sighted political compromises which cause some temporary rejoicing to traders in oil markets but do little good to producing countries and to the oil industry whose real and significant interests are those of oil-exporting countries.

(b) to the ambiguities surrounding Saudi Arabia's position towards

## EN BREF

## La Reine Noor en France

The British wife and its author Rushdie, before his attitude and cultural references, "a reference to the Koran because the devil. The book most follows and the famous British angry protest the off which this is realising that the book is part towards this action by a r, some elements gutter journals draw the book and the book is. This is an impetus to a wed campaign in British television book which is helping to raise tensions and protesters period, on the streets book and call for it has audience to generate the sale of the book for fear of

## Amnistie partielle

Le Roi Hussein a ordonné la libération de tous les condamnés qui ont purgé plus de la moitié de leur peine et de tous les détenus pour délits administratifs, à l'occasion de la création du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA). Le souverain a également ordonné la réduction de moitié de la peine de tous les autres condamnés. Aucune précision n'a été donnée sur le nombre de personnes qui doivent profiter de la décision. La dernière amnistie en Jordanie, dont ont bénéficié plus de mille condamnés, remonte à novembre 1984, à l'occasion du 50ème anniversaire du Roi.

## Frederico Mayor à Amman

Le directeur général de l'UNESCO, Frederico Mayor, a effectué de vendredi à dimanche une visite de trois jours en Jordanie, où il a rencontré le Roi Hussein. Il a annoncé une aide de 30.000 dollars de l'UNESCO à la Jordanie pour la restauration de Petros, inscrite en 1986 sur la liste du patrimoine international. Il a également annoncé le lancement d'un programme entre l'UNESCO et les pays arabes pour la rénovation des bases de l'enseignement primaire, sa généralisation et la suppression de l'analphabétisme chez les adultes d'ici l'an 2000.

## Après le CCA, l'UMA

Les chefs d'Etats d'Afrique, de Tunisie, de Libye, de Mauritanie et du Maroc ont signé vendredi à Marrakech l'accord constitutif de l'Union du Maghreb arabe (UMA), que les peuples de la région appelaient de leurs vœux depuis de longues années. La première présidence de l'UMA a été confiée au roi Hassan II du Maroc, pour un an. Cette union concerne 62 millions de personnes (80 millions pour le CCA). Inspirée par la CEE dans ses statuts, l'UMA entend préparer des relations économiques plus efficaces avec la Communauté européenne à la veille du «grand marché» de 1992. L'UMA est ouverte à l'adhésion d'autres pays d'ici l'an 2000.

## Deux Palestiniens expulsés en Jordanie

Saleh Osman Abdallah, 22 ans, et sa soeur Haifa, 20 ans, vivant à Naplouse, ont été expulsés lundi par les autorités israéliennes vers la Jordanie car ils ne possédaient pas de permis de séjour. Convoyés par le gouvernement militaire pour retirer une carte d'identité militaire, ils ont été forcés de monter dans une jeep qui les a conduits au pont Damieh. Nés à Zargha, ils étaient devenus orphelins en 1967 et vivaient depuis avec leur grand-mère à Naplouse. Arrivés en Jordanie avec leurs seuls vêtements et huit dinars, ils déclarent «n'avoir jamais participé aux activités de l'intifada». La Croix-Rouge a été saisie de leur cas, considéré par Amman comme une violation des conventions internationales des droits de l'homme.

## Guy Laroche est mort

Le couturier français Guy Laroche, un des précurseurs du prêt-à-porter, est décédé à l'âge de 66 ans vendredi à son domicile parisien des suites d'une longue maladie. Fils d'hôteliers de La Rochelle (ouest de la France), il était monté à Paris pendant la guerre. Il avait fait son apprentissage chez le couturier Jean Despres, de 1949 à 1955. Il avait ensuite ouvert une première boutique à son nom avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, dans le centre de Paris, avant de s'implanter avenue Montaigne en 1961. Il a pu ensuite diversifier ses activités grâce à l'aide financière, à partir de 1968, d'un industriel, le baron Bich.

## La Palestine à l'IMA

L'Institut du monde arabe (IMA) de Paris a retenu mercredi le principe de l'admission de la Palestine en son sein, a annoncé Edgard Pisani, président de l'IMA, qui a également annoncé l'adhésion de l'Egypte à cette institution. M. Pisani a indiqué que le terme «Palestine» a été préféré à celui d'«Etat palestinien», la France ne reconnaissant pas cet Etat. «Le terme Palestine est expressif sur le plan politique, même si'il est juridiquement ambigu», a estimé M. Pisani.

## Il a rencontré Arens puis Arafat au Caire

## Chevardnadze optimiste



Eduard Chevardnadze

Le ministre soviétique des Affaires étrangères, Eduard Chevardnadze, a entamé cette semaine sa tournée de dix jours au Moyen-Orient, en visitant Damas, Amman et Le Caire. Il a présenté sur le conflit israélo-arabe des idées nouvelles. Mais surtout, il a créé l'événement en rencontrant le ministre israélien des Affaires étrangères, Moshe Arens, puis Yasser Arafat hier au Caire.

La rencontre Chevardnadze-Arens, annoncée samedi à Damas, a suscité des espoirs tant du côté israélien que palestinien.

C'était la première du genre, et elle illustrait le rapprochement progressif entre Tel-Aviv et Moscou, depuis la rupture de leurs relations diplomatiques en 1967.

Cependant, à l'issue de deux heures et demi d'entretien, les deux ministres n'ont pas réussi à surmonter leurs divergences. M. Chevardnadze avait indiqué mardi qu'il allait essayer de convaincre Israël d'entamer le dialogue avec l'OLP. «Il y a des différences de vues entre nous, et nous allons poursuivre les discussions, au niveau des ministres des Affaires étrangères et à d'autres niveaux», a déclaré le chef de la diplomatie soviétique.

M. Arens a de son côté précisé que les discussions israélo-soviétiques allaient reprendre dans les jours à venir, ou des experts des deux pays se rencontreront.

Mais Israël rejette toujours l'idée d'un dialogue avec l'OLP et d'une conférence internationale. L'Etat hébreu continue à prôner la paix, mais n'a pas de proposition particulière dans ce poche, a déclaré M. Chevardnadze, qui doit encore se rendre à Bagdad et à Téhéran.

A Washington, le Secrétaire d'Etat James Baker a rejeté son idée d'un comité préparatoire, la jugeant prémature. (F.D.)

Shamir à Paris — Le premier ministre israélien, Yitzhak Shamir, a entamé mardi une visite officielle en France. Il s'est entretenu hier avec le président François Mitterrand, à qui il a reproché la position de la France en faveur d'une conférence internationale. Il a plus critiqué les relations existant entre Paris et l'OLP, selon M. Chevardnadze, qui convient de réunir un «comité à la paix».

M. Chevardnadze devait retenir hier dans la soirée le leader de l'OLP, Yasser Arafat, qui a également exprimé son optimisme. C'est la seule attitude possible, il faut trouver une issue au conflit, a-t-il dit.

Dimanche à Damas, le ministre soviétique avait révélé de nouvelles propositions pour le négociement en vue d'un règlement du conflit; selon M. Chevardnadze, il convient de réunir un «comité à la paix».

## Chrétiens libanais

## Guerre et paix armée

Malgré les apparences de la réconciliation, le désaccord reste entier au Liban entre le gouvernement chrétien de Michel Aoun et les Forces Libanaises (FL), milice chrétienne de Samir Geagea, après les combats sanglants qui ont opposé la semaine dernière les FL et l'armée.

«Les incidents de la semaine dernière appartiennent au passé», a déclaré lundi Samir Geagea, chef de la milice des Forces Libanaises (FL) à la sortie de son entretien avec Michel Aoun, qui dirige le gouvernement de militaires chrétiens à Beyrouth-Est.

Ces «incidents» inter-chrétiens, extrêmement violents, avaient fait 80 morts et 200 blessés. Le général Aoun avait accusé les FL d'avoir fomenté un coup d'Etat, d'avoir tenté de l'assassiner et surtout d'instituer un «Etat dans l'Etat» dans le «pays chrétien» au nord de Beyrouth, notamment en prélevant des «taxes illégales» que le général Aoun estime à 420.000 dollars par jour.

Si les deux parties entendent apaiser la tension, leur discorde n'est pas pour autant réglée. M. Geagea a annoncé qu'il mettrait ses forces «à la disposition de l'armée», mais qu'il n'était pas

«tenu à faire céder à la collecte de taxes par les FL dans les régions chrétiennes, mais seulement si un autre organisme paie les soldes des militaires».

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Le gel a surtout endommagé les cultures de courgettes, de bananes, d'aubergines et de haricots verts. Pour ces produits, le taux de destruction des récoltes a été évalué à quelque 50% dans la région centrale, avoisinant 100% dans les secteurs frontaliers, le long du Jourdain.

En 1987 déjà, la question s'était posée à la suite des inondations qui avaient mis à mal des exploitations dans la région de Jérash. On avait alors pour la première fois émis l'idée d'une «assurance agricole», qui avait donné lieu à beaucoup de débats.

L'idée a été relancée ces hiver et semble gagner du terrain, puisqu'on puisqu'on parle au ministère de l'agriculture d'un projet de loi pour établir une telle assurance.

En attendant, l'étendue du sinistre reste à chiffrer par la commission d'enquête formée par le ministère. Et pour conjurer le froid, les agriculteurs de la vallée utilisent un procédé expérimental: on fait brûler à proximité des cultures des pneus, afin de réchauffer l'atmosphère. Bon appétit.

Le gouvernement a annoncé il y a quelques semaines une indemnisation pour les agriculteurs.

Suleiman Sweiss

## L'Europe rappelle ses ambassadeurs à Téhéran

## Versets sataniques: la contre-attaque

Les ministres des Affaires étrangères de la CEE ont décidé lundi à Bruxelles de rappeler en consultation leurs ambassadeurs ou chargés d'affaires en Iran et de suspendre les visites de haut niveau dans ce pays, à la suite de la «condamnation à mort» de l'écrivain Salman Rushdie par l'ayatollah Khomeiny.

Les ministres, qui ont également décidé de limiter la liberté de déplacement des diplomates iraniens dans le Marché commun, ont affirmé leur soutien de protéger l'auteur des «Versets sataniques», Britannique d'origine indienne.

Téhéran a riposté mardi en rappelant ses diplomates en poste dans les pays de la CEE. La décision européenne, sous prise sans l'impulsion des Britanniques et des Allemands, intervient au moment où plusieurs pays occidentaux tentaient de normaliser leurs relations avec l'Iran, notamment le Royaume-Uni.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, ministre ouest-allemand des Affaires étrangères, s'est montré le plus ardent partisan de mesures fermes contre Téhéran. La RFA, le plus important partenaire économique occidental de l'Iran, avait déjà annoncé vendredi pour l'appel de son chargé d'affaires à Téhéran.

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C'est la première fois que les deux ministres se rendent en masse au nom de l'Iran et de bon nombre de musulmans. Il y imagine cinq prostituées révant qu'elles sont les femmes du Prophète.

«Lorsque la nouvelle que les prostituées du Rideau (nom de la maison close) avaient pris chacune l'identité d'une des femmes de Mahomet (dans le roman) partent à Jabilia, l'excitation des hommes devint intense», écrit-il. Le nom de la maison close est proche du nom arabe «Hijab», (voile), symbole dans l'Islam de la modestie des femmes.

Le livre ajoute: «En l'absence du Prophète, les hommes de la maison close se rendent en masse au «Rideau» (...) La plus vieille et la plus grosse des prostituées raconte à ses visiteurs comment Maboud l'avait épousé le même jour qu'Ayesha».

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Le succès des «Versets sataniques» (56.000 exemplaires vendus dans le monde) ne peut effacer l'amertume de Rushdie. Conscient de l'aspect provocateur de son ouvrage, il déclare qu'il a été déclaré qu'il aurait dû aller plus loin dans sa «dénonciation du fanatisme religieux». Dans une interview, il affirme: «Les juifs et les chrétiens peuvent à l'occasion plaire à leur religion. Mais les imams n'ont pas le sens de l'humour. Si Woody Allen avait été musulman, il serait un homme mort aujourd'hui».

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Le succès des «Versets sataniques» (56.000 exemplaires vendus dans le monde) ne peut effacer l'amert

## To feed a changing world

The 'greenhouse effect' — the gradual heating of the earth's atmosphere — will change the way mankind grows food. It may force nations to change their diets and render fertile lands unusable for anything but the hardest of crops.

By Maggie James

LONDON — As the world moves inexorably under the unwelcome canopy of the greenhouse effect, it faces the inevitable challenge of feeding itself in the fast changing environment for traditional agriculture. How ready is it for that change?

Scientific writer and broadcaster Colin Tudge, author of a new book *Food Crops for the Future*, published by Basil Blackwell in Oxford, believes the greenhouse effect on the planet may confront us with that monumental challenge sooner than expected. Whether the greenhouse effect is with us now, or whether the past year's freak weather is many parts of the world has been part of a historical cycle, remains moot.

But as scientists have stressed frequently in recent studies, when the greenhouse effect does officially commence its momentum would be hard to stop. Tudge

puts that in perspective, "throughout most of their existence," he says, "human beings have had very little control over their own destiny."

The problem of how to use science well remains one of the great challenges for the world community. Science is immensely powerful," Tudge points out, "it is the greatest single agent of change. It needs on the one hand to be handled delicately, and on the other to be wielded subtly. In general either of these things happen."

The environmental change now being talked about will result from a global warming of the earth, caused when a buildup of carbon dioxide and other gases traps the sun's rays in the lower atmosphere. Indiscriminate burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil, and the release of chemicals into the atmosphere, already has raised fears that there is more nowholesome gaseous mass surrounding the planet than may be

desirable.

### Weather changes

The weather changes on a warmer planet, Tudge says, will cause sudden shifts from one kind of climate to another. One result of the global warming will be rising ocean levels and widespread flooding. Another will be radical changes in the agricultural patterns. Tudge asserts that we cannot stop the "greenhouse effect" happening, but we can make contingency plans for it especially to feed ourselves.

"All crops, worldwide, are grown close to their physiological limits to get the most out of them. But this means that they are vulnerable: a two-degree fall in global temperature, for example, would eliminate the Canadian wheat crop," he says. The need for a global strategy to cope with climatic change alongside a rapidly expanding population therefore becomes obvious.

By the year 2000 the world population will have exceeded six billion and by the middle of the next century, 10 billion. "If our ancestors had not learned to cultivate plants, all those millennia ago, then the human population could never have risen to more

than a fraction of a per cent of the figure that is soon liable to be attained," says Tudge.

"If we do not continue the processes of cultivation more adroitly and efficiently, then we have little chance of feeding the extraordinary numbers of people who will be born into this world in the next few decades, and no chance whatever of doing so without obliterating our fellow species."

The improvement or maintenance of flavour in food crops is just as important as yield or nutritiousness in the feeding of human beings. "Westerners who have often experienced hunger often seem to imagine that people who are hungry will eat anything," points out Tudge.

"This simply is not the case. Even when people are in severe danger of starving, they may find it physically difficult to consume food that is unfamiliar. In addition, people who are most in danger of starvation are in general those who rely heavily upon a single crop: rice, perhaps, or sorghum or millet."

If the world's people are to be fed without destroying all other forms of life, then plants must be cultivated in many different cir-

cumstances and many different ways. This is where science will be invaluable.

As an example, Tudge reveals how 750 million people, about one in six of the world's population, live in the areas known as the semi-arid tropics. These areas extend through Asia, including much of India; across the middle of Africa, south of the Sahara; in the region known as the Sahel; and into South America.

Part of these regions is irrigated, but most relies entirely upon rain that falls only for a few brief weeks each year. Farming inevitably is small scale, and the ambition is not to feed the cities, as it is in Europe, but for farmers to subsist, with enough left over for a little income. In these regions, says Tudge, crops must be bred above all for resilience.

### Artificial selection

Scientists can replace the forces of natural selection with artificial selection and alter plants genetically for easier and more responsive cultivation. These are designated "improvements."

Tudge indicates that some of these improvements make the crops more compliant, for example, making them germinate, grow and ma-

ture within a certain time. Plants can be established which resist the stresses of their environment, for instance where there is drought, excessive heat, pests or viruses. Quality can be improved in many ways and yield can be raised.

But Tudge says that crop improvement is difficult and expensive — not least because the reproductive biology of plants is complex — and depends on worldwide cooperation and science of a very high degree.

"Agriculture is 10,000 years old but the modern age of plant breeding based on genetics began only in this century, and genetic engineering is only in its second decade. In a hundred years' time, discussion of possible new species to cultivate might seem simply quaint — for by then the world's principal crops, however many there are, may already contain genes from tens of thousands of species," he asserts.

Tudge identifies another area of importance as the grazing lands of the world. If these were well-managed and well-stocked with appropriate plants, he says, they could transform the prospects of the whole world.

— Academic File.

## Food Crops for the Future



COLIN TUDGE



Black South Africans building homes not their own

## Apartheid housing creates a vigilante atmosphere

By Andrew Steele  
Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — An atmosphere of vigilante justice has concentrated the minds of South Africa's ruling politicians into sorting out the middle of the country's apartheid housing laws.

The root of the problem is the ruling National Party's (NP) so-called group areas laws which impose strict residential segregation by race.

The vast majority of non-whites are forced to live in separate townships, often distant from the "white" towns, or in impoverished tribal homelands set up by Pretoria.

But pressures of urbanisation and a chronic township housing shortage have increasingly forced non-whites into "grey areas" — poor white districts, often close to the city centre, where police turn a blind eye to group areas contravention.

The picture is further complicated by legislation which has given the go-ahead for official "grey areas" much to the const-

ernation of the biggest opposition party in parliament, the far-right Conservative Party (CP).

CP supporters have taken to the streets to prevent what they see as the dangerous erosion of housing apartheid.

In one incident a banner-waving crowd, including a CP town councillor, hung a hangman's noose outside the newly-bought home of an Indian family in Mayfair West, a white suburb of Johannesburg.

The family abandoned any hope of moving in.

Police took no action against the white demonstrators, despite vigorous protests from blacks and white liberals who asserted that a similar demonstration of blacks would have incurred the full wrath of the law.

The success of the CP supporters emboldened others to take similar steps. A second Indian homeowner in Mayfair West has been threatened and is being protected for contravention of the group areas laws.

In the Indian Ocean city of

Durban, where an estimated 67,000 people are thought to live in the "wrong" area, leaflets circulate white districts calling on residents to resist the "pushy, noisy, overbearing eastern way of life."

The leaflets, which accuse the city's Indian population of every thing from noise to bad driving, exhort whites to take direct action if ooo-whites try to move in.

At the small CP-controlled town of Kraaifontein, near Cape Town, authorities switched off the power and water supply to a house in a white area which had been bought by a coloured (mixed race) family.

Such shows of intolerance have been roundly condemned by liberal and pro-government press alike, with calls for an end to the group areas laws.

"(It) has nothing to do with political principles or separate development or some imagined protection of a white nation. It was pure and simple racism," the moderate Star Newspaper said.

"It is apartheid philosophy re-

duced to its basic nastiness," it added.

"The erection of whites-only signs and the running of an Indian out of a white suburb demonstrate that if the CP ever came to power, the country would be in terrible trouble," the pro-government Citizen Newspaper said in a recent editorial.

"(This is) not to mention the encouragement the CP's actions would give to overseas countries to impose more sanctions and isolate South Africa totally," it added.

Nationalist MP Johann Viljoen challenged his own party to apply the group areas laws or scrap them altogether.

"We cannot leave the group areas policy hanging in the air as it is now. It is high time we made up our minds."

"We must find ways of opening areas that must be opened as soon as possible and closing the others. Or, if we cannot close them, we must tell our people that we cannot, and scrap the act," Viljoen said.

## PLAZA

1989

## TIMES

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

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Prime Rib  
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# Features

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23-24, 1989 7

## Focus on people

### Helping the needy

**EDITORS NOTE:** As of this week the Jordan Times introduces a new weekend column to its readers — Focus on people — which will present Jordanians from all walks of life.

By Mariam M. Shahin

**AMMAN** — Social services and voluntary work are talked about, written about and often capitalised upon. Very few people ever bother to find out who actually gets the work done. Joan Mary Majali is one of those women behind the scene. This week Mrs. Majali agreed to talk to Focus on People about her experiences in voluntary and charitable work in Jordan.

"I came to Jordan 33 years ago, after getting married. I had been educated and trained as a nurse in London where I grew up," she recalled. "Upon arriving in Jordan I began applying my vocation as a volunteer with the Near East Christian Association for Refugees," one of the organisations aiding Palestine refugees in the 50s and 60s in Jordan.

"My husband was director of medical services in the Armed Forces in the late 50s and I began to help out, on voluntary basis, in the nursing sector of the army," she said. "At that time there were no female nurses in the army; they were all male orderlies. Female nurses were rather looked down upon in that decade of Jordan's history. I was raising my three children at the time, so I was not able to give all my energy to this very worthy cause. Infant mortality was very high at the time and many women, country folk in particular, needed some guidelines as to ways of making their lives more safe and practical." Mrs. Majali pointed out that despite the wild west's atmosphere of survival of the fittest, "Jordan was very pleasant in its communal atmosphere where everyone knew each other and people's generosity and kindness were genuine and simple."

"For quite some time I acted as a liaison between various teams of British nurses and the nursing sector of the Jordanian army. The doors that were being opened were endless; sometimes I would work up to 14 to 16 hours a day. We were involved in the process of transforming the medical services, based on traditional means and forms, to western means and methods of providing medical services to the community," Mrs. Majali said.

"Nothing went too far in the efforts exerted towards the betterment of hygienic and medical conditions at the time," according to Mrs. Majali. "For three months I worked in the laundry sector of the hospital at Marka, introducing the special methods of sterilising hospital linen and clothing."

Mrs. Majali's efforts paid off, in the early sixties the Princess Mona College of Nursing opened its doors.

The Al-Basit Hospital already had the equivalent of a four year nursing college but the opening of the second college more solidly introduced nursing as a social and medical service."

"Although the nursing team was originally foreign, it was gradually turned over to qualified Jordanians." Subsequently Mrs. Majali became involved with Ladies of the White Bed, a voluntary organisation which promoted the welfare of patients and staff in civilian hospitals.

"In the late sixties Jordanians became more aware than ever of the need for voluntary social services. Involvement of the public in social services should technically go beyond awareness, of course. There are a few snags which still have to be dealt with, such as duplication and coordination, which are essential to any effective and efficiently run organisation or service."

"What is meant by duplication is that, 'people often give help or volunteer to give help where they think help is needed. Each one wants to do his or her 'two thing' and consequently projects that should get priority often don't.' Organisations or committees dealing with the same 'cause celebre,' such as deafness or blindness don't always coordinate activities or with one another. Until we deal with this aspect we will not have completely succeeded in our aims to help the needy."

Mrs. Majali points out that in the past, it was mainly women from the diplomatic corps and members of the foreign community that volunteered to help out in charitable organisations. "The Jordanian woman of today is very much aware of the role she has to play in her community. The need for her to actively participate is more evident to her now than ever before. She has become more aware to the needs of her own people."

As Jordanian society grows and changes and extended family becomes less visible than in the past and thus the need for social services and voluntary social workers increases.

Mrs. Majali also spoke of her involvement in the Jordanian Swimming Federation, when it was first created. "I was mainly involved in the federation as a mother of three avid swimmers. It is unfortunate that the availability of sports activities for children are still limited to the chosen few of Jordan's youth. The main obstacles to extending sports facilities to a larger number of youth in Jordan is more likely to be financial than social. It is a shame because sports are really an essential part of a child's healthy development."

In 1980-81, the year of the handicapped, Mrs. Majali became the secretary of the National Committee for the Handicapped. She had previously been involved in the activities of the Cheshire Home which was to become the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped. She is also involved in organising the activities of the Sports Federation for the Handicapped and is vice president of the Cerebral Palsy Foundation.

Mrs. Majali and her husband, Dr. Abdul Salam Majali, the president of the University of Jordan, live in Amman. They have three children, Samer, Sawsan and Shadi-Ramzi (a small reminder of their mother's Scottish forefathers), and are grandparents three times over.

Mrs. Majali stressed that Jordanian charitable and voluntary institutions should be run by Arabs and not foreigners. "That is why I have never accepted the key post in any of the organisations I have worked with," she pauses. "But, then again, why shouldn't I? I am an Arab."

## Anxiety and more anxiety

By Anne Senior  
Reuter

**NEW YORK** — If a pile of unread newspapers gives you a guilt pang and an overflowing in-tray brings on a panic attack, help may be at hand.

Author Richard Saul Wurman has come up with a treatment for "information anxiety," described as a stress syndrome resulting from a surfeit of data.

Wurman, designer of easy-to-use telephone directories and travel guides, suggests how to cope with the 20th century scourge of data overload in his new book, "Information Anxiety."

Many of us display symptoms of the malady, he says. We feel guilty about not reading enough, are too ashamed to admit ignorance of the stock market or the Middle East situation, remember little and understand even less of what we read.

Wurman, 53, said in an interview with Reuters that his book is a response to the growing burden of keeping up to date with developments at work and in the world.

He says pressure to be informed can lead to obsessive and ineffective reading, feelings of

inadequacy, and an inability to admit what we don't know.

He suggests a "low-fat information diet" — an individually designed programme whereby the maximum data may be digested with minimum effort.

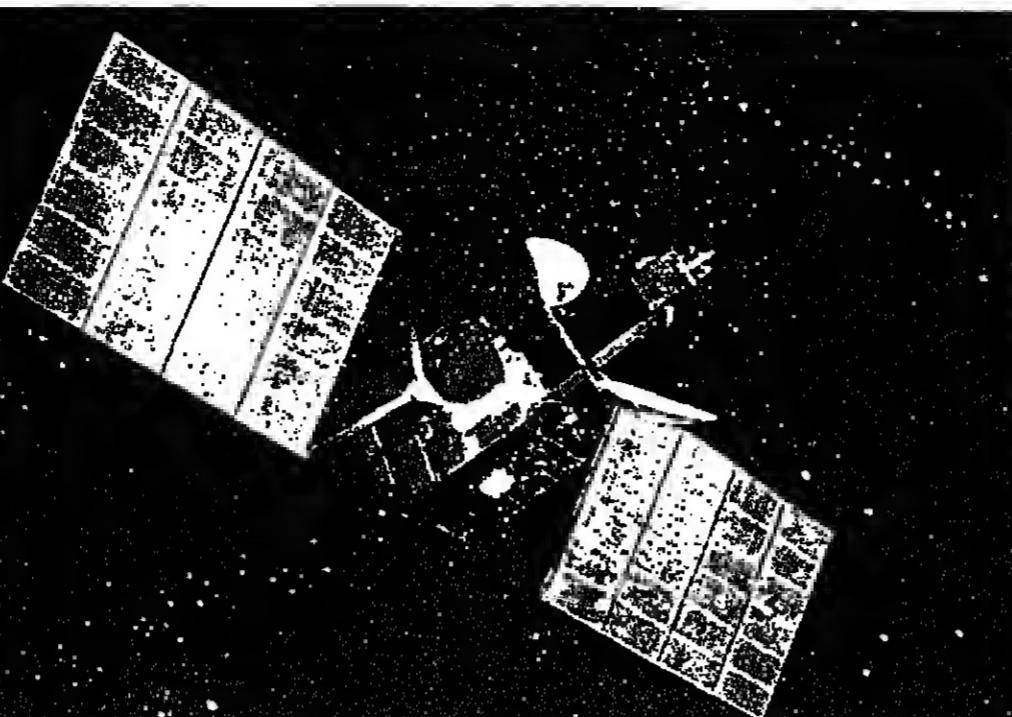
The business world has shown a particular interest in the book because it appeals to managers desperate to cut a swathe through the data on their desks, Wurman said.

John Sculley, chairman of Apple computer, called the book "the most important tool for understanding information in years."

Stephanie Kravec, a psychotherapist specialising in compulsive disorders, said she had come across a number of people with problems similar to those described by Wurman.

"Students, business people, brokers — anyone in a competitive environment where data is important is at risk," said Kravec, who is a consultant to the post-graduate centre for mental health in New York.

Wurman's talent for data-sorting, which has earned him the nicknames "data doctor" and "clutter buster," has also turned



## Satellites — medicine doctors in space

Artificial satellites orbiting the earth far out in space already represent a mine of information about our planet. What contributions can they make to primary health care?

By Petar Jovanovic

**GENEVA** — The efforts of the World Health Organisation and member states to attain "health for all" through the primary care approach requires support from all available technologies. Remote sensing and sending by space satellites deserves to be

seen as the latest addition to that universal effort.

The application of satellite remote sensing in primary health care needs to be explored. The full impact of this technology will be realised only with careful project planning and the cooperation of specialists from many disciplines.

But medicine so far has not included this technology among

parameters detectable from space include the temperature of water, air and soil; humidity of the air; turbidity of water and its alkalinity, acidity, velocity of flow; aquatic vegetation and catchment areas; quantity of vegetation; presence of minerals, plankton, chlorophyll and heavy metals.

The sensory systems capable of measuring those parameters from space include radar, laser beams, microwaves, x-rays, ultra-violet, infra-red and, of course, optically visible light. If more specific sensors are needed, it would be possible to develop new ones or adapt existing systems.

When the eight essential elements of primary health care, as defined in the Declaration of Alma Ata are examined, it is not hard to foresee a wide-ranging application of satellite technology in health.

Education about prevailing health problems can deploy both remote sensing and remote sending of messages and pictures. Combined with all other methods of education, it can transfer necessary knowledge to the community and help it to train all those who take part in education and training activities.

In food supply, remote sensing surveys can identify good land and soil for proper food production, and help control industrial pollution. It can facilitate an easier food supply in remote areas and indicate the extent of problems in normal or in emergency situations.

Safe water and basic sanitation depend on a well-run water supply. Satellite imagery can play an

important role in locating water resources, monitoring the quality of surface water, and surveillance of water pollution. Areas that are most likely to be flooded or exposed to droughts can be identified. This in turn can sound a warning about the risk of water-borne diseases.

Satellite sensory systems can detect environmental parameters closely linked to pathogens or vectors of diseases. Of course the satellites, orbiting high above the earth's atmosphere, cannot observe these organisms nor the symptoms of diseases in humans. But they can determine those parameters of the air, water, soil and vegetation which can be examined to determine the likely presence in the environment of the pathogenic agents. This information can be of value to epidemiologists and have immediate potential for disease control.

### Bacterial infections

Many viral bacterial infections are linked to climate, being arthropod-borne, air-borne, water-related diseases. So the planning of immunisation can be based on satellite surveillance. Sometimes epidemics start during migratory events, during the mingling of populations in disaster situations, or near water supplies. In all these situations, satellite imagery can help to predict potential epidemics and to plan immunisation.

Among the main locally endemic diseases are malaria, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis (river blindness), and trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness). The presence of the parasitic agents concerned can be deduced by detecting indicators of their presence of physical conditions likely to encourage their growth (or the growth of their vectors).

The distribution and differentiation of environmental parameters can then be compared with the patterns of morbidity and mortality in the community in order to identify the link between pathogens and environment. This method of satellite surveillance, together with studies of environmental changes of air, water, soil and vegetation, can locate potential places of growth of pathogens and vectors.

Subsequent field action can help to cut out the links in the biological chain which encourages the survival of the pathogens and their vectors.

Common diseases and injuries are usually dealt with by local

Public health is already in a position to open a new chapter in preventive medicine, "satellite epidemiology." When to these functions can be added the transmission of advice and guidance on curative care, it will be possible to speak of "satellite medicine." — Academic File.

Dr. Petar Jovanovic is a Yugoslav physician, and was the official representative of the International Astronautical Federation to the Technical Discussions held during last year's World Health Assembly. This article is adapted from a study he wrote for World Health, the Geneva-based WHO magazine.

nouvelle cuisine too. New York's our best market," he said.

Belgium's endive industry was thrilled when the exotic vegetable briefly became an issue in the U.S. presidential campaign last summer.

Democratic contender Michael Dukakis suggested hard-up mid-west farmers could try growing something more profitable — such as endives.

Dan Quayle, Republican vice-presidential candidate, held up an endive for the cameras as he mocked the idea.

"That was fantastic publicity. Our U.S. agent got hundreds of calls from buyers wanting to know where they could get endives," Hereman said. The industry is determined to turn inquiries into steady sales.

"The Belgians just planted these in millions of minds!" is the endive marketing board's slogan to the U.S. trade.

Belgium exports about a third of the 110 million tonnes of endives it grows each year. They brought in \$49 million of export earnings in 1987.

Heremans, who ships to markets as far afield as Japan and Australia, is among those who wants to boost quality exports and make Belgian endives as well-known abroad as Brussels sprouts.

He sees sophisticated, affluent North Americans as the biggest potential target. They currently take some nine per cent of exports.

### Cosmopolitan

"We're aiming for cosmopolitan, diet-conscious consumers. And it looks good in high-fashion

chicory roots in his cellar for fodder, and covered them with soil before fleeting.

Today, traditionally-grown endives are still produced in much the same way. Big producers have their endive beds in sheds, rather than in fields under corrugated iron covers.

U.S. newspapers intrigued by an exotic new delicacy for chic dinner parties have particularly liked the idea of something yuppies can eat without feeling guilty. Endives are high-fibre, low-sodium and only have one calorie per leaf.

They're very versatile and absorb the flavour of whatever you cook them with," said Brussels chef Pierre Brack at his restaurant, Astrid Chez Pierrot. His specialities in a 60-year career have always included game braised with endives.

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Wurman's talent for data-sorting, which has earned him the nicknames "data doctor" and "clutter buster," has also turned

knowledgeable than our forebears, the data deluge has dulled our ability to take in what we read, shortened concentration spans and made us more aware of what we don't know, Wurman says.

He has redesigned the California yellow pages directory and is now preparing to unveil a guide to understanding the Wall Street Journal.

Wurman describes his new book as a guide for disoriented victims of the "information explosion" — the proliferation of data products and services seen this century.

"I would call it the dis-information explosion," Wurman said. "Data is not information — the root of the word is 'inform' and a lot of this stuff just doesn't inform."

He writes that the New York Times contains more information in one edition than a person in the 17th century was likely to encounter in a lifetime.

In the United States alone there are more than 1,000 television stations and 10,000 radio stations, according to figures from the National Association of Broadcasters.

Wurman's talent for data-sorting, which has earned him the nicknames "data doctor" and "clutter buster," has also turned

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## Independent oil producers agree to help support OPEC prices

LONDON (AP) — Several independent oil producing countries said Tuesday they would cut or freeze oil exports during the second quarter to help OPEC support world oil prices.

The non-OPEC group, after a daylong meeting in London, released a statement saying more information was forthcoming but did not disclose details of the agreement or say which countries would participate.

"Specific announcements with respect to the above decisions will be made by the respective authorities in the course of next week," the group said in a statement.

Participating in the talks at the Mexican embassy were Mexico, Oman, Malaysia, Egypt, China, and Angola, the communiqué said. Also attending were observers from the Soviet Union, Colombia, North Yemen, Norway, Alaska and the Canadian province of Alberta, it said.

Oil analysts said the agreement would help bolster oil prices in

the short-term. But they added that such cuts would have little impact on the buoyant supply and weak demand in the oil market.

There was little immediate reaction in the London oil market. After the communiqué was released, the spot price of North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded international crude oil, was \$16.30 a barrel, up 10 cents from late Monday.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the March contract for West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark grade of U.S. crude, fell by about 15 cents following the announcement.

Analysts said the lack of details about the agreement pressured the market.

OPEC's 13 members are estimated to be producing about 19.5 million barrels a day, one million barrels below their agreed production limit but well below their

investment firm Citicorp Strategic Vickers. "I think it means the extension of the oil producers' group, even if the countries don't want to commit themselves to OPEC at this stage."

It also was significant that the independent producers were acting unilaterally, analysts said. They were doing so because the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has managed to curb its production, they said.

Last year, independent oil producers offered to cut their output by five per cent, if OPEC agreed to reciprocal cuts. OPEC refused.

Some OPEC members have expressed resentment that independent producers enjoy the benefit of the group's production limits without making a contribution.

The agreement "is fairly significant," said Philip Morgan, an oil analyst with the London in-

vestment firm Citicorp Strategic Vickers. "I think it means the extension of the oil producers' group, even if the countries don't want to commit themselves to OPEC at this stage."

"The psychological impact [on the oil markets] will be quite strong," Morgan said. But, "I think the total volume of the cuts makes little difference to the whole supply and demand question."

James Henderson, an analyst at Barclays De Zoete Wedd Ltd. in London, said, "basically, we see it as fairly positive for the oil price short-term. Basically, it will help OPEC through the seasonal demand downturn in the second quarter. We still see a dip in the oil price but not as dramatically as it would have been."

Henderson predicted oil prices would fall to \$14.50 to \$15 a barrel in March and April.

The analyst said he expects the independent producers to cut exports by between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels a day, but that "isn't going to have a dramatic effect on the supply and demand balance."

**African debt may rise to \$300b in '90**

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Africa's external debt could rise to \$300 billion next year from \$230 billion now unless quick action was taken to contain it, the head of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa said Tuesday. Adebayo Adedeji, the commission's executive secretary, said at a meeting of African foreign ministers that African governments needed more international support for their economic recovery programmes. "Africa must also find ways of stopping flows of resources to the industrialised countries and find solutions for debt servicing problems so as to use the resources for development," he noted. A panel of experts has already recommended to the OAU foreign ministers that debt repayments should be linked to increased aid and credit flows from the industrialised nations. Adedeji said the structural adjustment programmes advocated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank had produced "no sustained results." He urged African states to devise their own development programmes focusing on "domestic markets and factor inputs" to promote medium- and long-term growth.

**Yugoslavia hikes petrol prices by 35%**

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia, struggling with annual inflation running at 300 per cent, boosted petrol prices by almost 35 per cent Wednesday, Tanjug news agency reported. It said the increase, which pushed 86-octane petrol to 2.870 dinars (45 cents) a litre and 98-octane to 3.130 dinars (49 cents), was necessary in order to adjust domestic prices to import prices paid in dollars.

**Europeans want single air control**

BRUSSELS (R) — Western Europe's scheduled airlines launched a campaign Tuesday for a single air traffic control system to ease congestion and halt worsening delays for passengers. The 21 members of European Airlines (AEA) will fund a study to prove that a pan-European system would be more efficient than the present "patchwork" of national systems, the association's secretary-general, Kari-Heinz Neumeister, said. "Many deficiencies would not exist if we had one air traffic control system," he told a news conference. "The United States has one system in an area which is nearly double the size of Europe." West European air traffic is managed by more than 20 national systems which liaise with each other by telephone. An attempt to set up a supranational system under a body called Eurocontrol failed when some states refused to relinquish control over their air space. But Neumeister said the AEA would appeal to the 12-national European Community, which has a common air transport policy, to take the lead in reviving the idea of a single system.

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1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.: Individual sessions in the Consular Section, American Embassy.

**Monday, February 27:**

8:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.: Individual sessions at the American Center, 3rd Circle.

7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.: Taxpayers' seminar at the American Center, 3rd Circle.

**Tuesday, February 28:**

8:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.: Individual sessions at the American Center, 3rd Circle.

1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.: Individual sessions in the Consular Section, American Embassy.

**For further information please call 644371 ext. 233.**

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## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Sudan, Libya establish joint bank

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan and Libya have established a joint bank with a \$50 million capital, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported Tuesday. It said the agreement was signed Monday by Sudanese Finance Minister Omar Nour Al Dayem and Libyan envoy Iaglou Al Sanousi. The bank will have its headquarters in Khartoum. SUNA said Sudan would pay the equivalent of its \$25 million share of the capital in local currency because of its acute shortage of foreign currency. It did not say when the bank would start operating or specify the services it would offer.

### Iraq reports higher energy activities

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi oil production increased by nearly 20 per cent last year and its oil exports rose by 15.3 per cent. Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi was quoted as saying. Baghdad newspapers quoted him saying that also gas exports increased by 55.2 per cent last year and Iraq's oil refineries increased their capacity in the same period by eight per cent. He gave no estimate for total oil production which he said had risen by 19.3 per cent last year. In December, four months after a ceasefire ended the Iran-Iraq war, Chalabi said that Iraq was producing 2.75 million barrels of oil per day. Speaking to mark the anniversary of a reform drive, he added that 30 oil enterprises were abolished or amalgamated and the number of employees in the oil industry was cut from 74,000 to 53,000 in 1988.

### African debt may rise to \$300b in '90

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Africa's external debt could rise to \$300 billion next year from \$230 billion now unless quick action was taken to contain it, the head of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa said Tuesday. Adebayo Adedeji, the commission's executive secretary, said at a meeting of African foreign ministers that African governments needed more international support for their economic recovery programmes. "Africa must also find ways of stopping flows of resources to the industrialised countries and find solutions for debt servicing problems so as to use the resources for development," he noted. A panel of experts has already recommended to the OAU foreign ministers that debt repayments should be linked to increased aid and credit flows from the industrialised nations. Adedeji said the structural adjustment programmes advocated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank had produced "no sustained results." He urged African states to devise their own development programmes focusing on "domestic markets and factor inputs" to promote medium- and long-term growth.

### Panhandle to buy Texas Eastern

HOUSTON (R) — Natural gas pipeline operator Panhandle Eastern Corp said it had reached an agreement to buy Texas Eastern Corp for \$3.2 billion, ending a protracted fight involving Coastal Corp. The \$55 a share agreement is a total of \$650 million more than Coastal, a diversified energy company, offered for Texas Eastern. Panhandle said it plans to continue a programme begun by Texas Eastern of divesting all its non-pipeline assets in order to concentrate on the gas transmission business. Proceeds will be used to repay debt incurred in the tender offer, it said. The merger pact, approved by Panhandle's board and by Texas Eastern's would make Texas Eastern a wholly-owned subsidiary of Panhandle Eastern. Robert Hunsucker, chairman of Panhandle Eastern, said of the acquisition: "Combining two of the natural gas transmission industry's premier companies creates a natural gas pipeline system of more than 44,000 kilometres capable of serving markets throughout the midwest and the northeast."

### Nigeria to import more fuel

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria, hit by a refinery fire and loss of capacity at other installations, will import 340,000 tonnes of fuel this month and next, a senior Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) official said Tuesday. Michael Ajiboye, head of commercial services at the corporation's products marketing division, said imports, mainly of petrol, aviation fuel and diesel, would probably continue in April at a reduced level. Existing agreements for refining Nigerian crude oil abroad would cover most of the emergency needs, he said. Ajiboye said a portion of the imports would be covered by purchases from the spot oil products market, but this was unlikely to amount to more than 10 per cent of the total. Nigeria produces about 1.4 million barrels (b/d) a day of crude oil and usually sends around 40,000 b/d abroad for processing to supplement capacity at its own three refineries.

### Bush welcomes foreign investments

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush Tuesday welcomed Japanese and other foreign investment in the United States and said he would like to see other countries more receptive to American investors. At a news conference on the eve of his departure for Tokyo, Bush was asked what his response was to Americans who think Japanese holdings in the United States are too large. "I tell them that the Japanese are the third largest holder of investment in the United States, behind the U.K. and the Netherlands," he said. "I tell them that it is important, if we believe in open markets, that people be allowed to invest here, just as I'd like to see more openness for American investors in other countries." And, Bush added, "I tell them, don't get so concerned over foreign ownership, that you undermine the securities markets in this country. We have horrendous deficits, and foreign capital joins domestic capital in financing those deficits," Bush said Americans have to do a better job of knocking down the barriers to U.S. exports overseas.

### Greek garbage collectors begin strike

ATHENS — More than 6,000 municipal workers Wednesday began week-long strike that will stop garbage collection and leave parks without attendants. "If you don't find a solution.... Greece will stink" went the cry from more than 3,000 demonstrators outside the interior ministry. The strike began with a march to press demands for a collective wage agreement and salary increases. The president of the Union of Municipal Workers, Dimitris Mihopoulos, said the strike came after the Socialist government reneged on a promise to settle the dispute. "We are the people who, rain or snow,

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	Japanese yen (for 100)
Pound Sterling	937.2	947.4	Dutch guilder
Deutschmark	291.8	295.0	Swedish crown
Swiss franc	342.6	346.2	Italian lire (for 100)
French franc	85.7	86.5	Belgian franc (for 10)
			139.3, 140.7

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7540/50	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1970/80	Canadian dollar
	1.8398/8405	Deutschmarks
	2.0765/75	Dutch guilders
	1.5690/5700	Swiss francs
	38.56/61	Belgian francs
	6.2700/50	French francs
	1351/1352	Italian lire
	126.65/75	Japanese yen
	6.3070/3120	Swedish crowns
	6.6950/7000	Norwegian crowns
	7.1610/60	Danish crowns
	385.90/386.40	U.S. dollars

### WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Stocks closed stronger and near the day's highs as the weaker local dollar continued to entice overseas and local buyers to the share market. The All Ordinaries index rose 11.5 points to 1,492.9.

TOKYO — The Nikkei index rose sharply to end near the day's high at a record close of 32,311.93, up 331.85 points. A higher yen encouraged already bullish investors.

HONG KONG — Share prices ended higher after a volatile day, encouraged by Tokyo's record close. The Hang Seng index rose 10.92 to 3,161.56.

SINGAPORE — The market closed higher as renewed buying interest and short-covering brought widespread gains in a day of active trading. The Straits Times industrial index rose 7.22 to 1,138.75.

BOMBAY — Share prices closed higher on scattered institutional buying after the market opened cautiously. In textiles, Century rose 10 rupees to 1,550.

FRANKFURT — Shares dropped to 1989 lows in active trading after a Bundesbank securities repurchase allocation fuelled fears that domestic interest rates would rise. The DAX index closed at 1,292.17, off 15.35.

ZURICH — Prices closed mixed with a firmer bias, but buying was selective amid market concern that domestic interest rates would rise further. The all-share Swiss index rose 1.1 to 960.8.

PARIS — Prices lost ground during nervous afternoon business, undermined by revived worries about higher interest rates worldwide.

LONDON — Shares quickly fell to new lows for the day in afternoon business, reflecting a 30-point fall on Wall Street after a higher than expected rise in the U.S. consumer price index in January. At 1559 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 23.8 at 2,037.

NEW YORK — Stocks stayed sharply lower in mid-morning but were off their lows following release of the price data. The Dow was down 24 at 2,302.

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# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23 24, 1989 9

## Flojo wins Owens award

**NEW YORK** (AP) — When Florence Griffith Joyner was 15 years old, she received one of her biggest disappointments from Jesse Owens.

On Tuesday, Griffith Joyner again was linked to the great sprinter and long jumper of the 1930s — and it was one of her most gratifying experiences.

Griffith Joyner, who sprinted to three Olympics gold medals and one silver medal in 1988, and broke world records in the women's 100-metre and 200-metre dashes, received the 1989 Jesse Owens International Trophy award.

Her first association with Owens was when Griffith Joyner was 14 years old and won a race at the Jesse Owens Arco games to qualify for a trip to San Francisco. That was her first time out of the Watts ghetto in Los Angeles.

The following year, she won the race again, and thought she had qualified for a trip to Texas. But after being congratulated by Owens and telling him how happy she was about going to Texas, he jolted her by saying, "you won last year and (the) second-place (finisher) is going."

"He made a young girl cry," Griffith Joyner said.

"Later, I learned who Jesse Owens was and I could have kicked myself for what I had

done..."

Griffith Joyner said she now not only admires Owens for his "athletic performances... winning four gold medals at the Berlin Olympics... but also outside of that."

"I was proud that Jesse Owens didn't let his accomplishments get in the way... of the kind of person Jesse Owens stood for and his family still stands for," she said.

"Black panther"

Ruth Owens said there was a striking resemblance between the running styles of her late husband and Griffith Joyner.

"She runs smooth, he ran smooth... as smooth as a black panther," Mrs. Owens said.

Griffith Joyner ran smoothly and brilliantly last year.

She shattered world records by astonishing margins, lowering the 100 mark from 10.76 seconds to 10.49 and the 200 record from 21.71 to 21.34. And she won Olympic golds in those events, plus the 400-metre relay, along with a silver in the 1,600 relay.

In barely missing a fourth gold, she fell just short of Owens' remarkable accomplishment of winning four golds in the 1936 Olympics.

The Jesse Owens International

Trophy award is presented annually to the athlete who best

Griffith Joyner has not competed since the summer Olympics last year in Seoul, and is tentatively booked to make her first 1989 appearance at Tokyo on May 10 in the 400-metre dash.

But there is a possibility she might end her highly competitive track career to devote more time to her numerous outside commitments, which have been piling up since the games.

"It was very difficult to squeeze in my training," Griffith Joyner said. "I will have to look into it to see whether I will continue my athletic career."

"I want to compete this year and next year."

Her husband, Al Joyner, the 1984 Olympic gold medalist in the triple jump, said it is "difficult to get motivated again" after winning an Olympic gold.

"She wanted only one gold medal," he said. "She got three."

"She may run again just for the love of it — not for gold."

Asked if Bruno, a 7½-to-one underdog against the undefeated Tyson, needs to have the support of his compatriots, Duff said: "It will help. Besides that means there will be 3,000 fewer Americans there."

## Bruno fans arrive in Las Vegas

**LAS VEGAS** (R) — About 3,000 Britons are expected to invade this town to give Frank Bruno moral support for his longshot bid to win Mike Tyson's heavyweight title this week, British promoter Mickey Duff said Tuesday.

He said the 3,000 fans include a sizeable number of expatriate Britons from California.

Asked if Bruno, a 7½-to-one underdog against the undefeated Tyson, needs to have the support of his compatriots, Duff said: "It will help. Besides that means there will be 3,000 fewer Americans there."

Frank Bruno

## Finns sweep ski golds

LAHTI, Finland (AP) — Marjo Matikainen, after winning bronze and silver medals in her two last races, finally captured a gold at the World Nordie ski championships Tuesday.

And the Finns got their second

medal sweep of the meet as Matikainen edged veteran Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi by two seconds and Pirkko Maata took third in the 15-kilometre classic-style race.

Kirvesniemi

the 1984 triple champion, started 41st and was able to check Matikainen's split times.

"But I didn't ski very well during the first part of the race," said Kirvesniemi, who trailed Matikainen by 12.6 seconds at the 7.5-kilometre mark. "It was very tough. But I think I really finished well."

"I didn't expect to win," she

Nancy Fidler of the United States ended a four-year World Cup points drought for the U.S. women by finishing 15th in 1983-84.

Fidler watched the scoreboard as the final times were posted and raised her arms over her head while a friend ran over to give her a hug.

She was 13th when she finished, and of the skiers starting behind Fidler, only Matikainen and Kirvesniemi beat her time.

"I thought I'd be 16th and I kept saying, 'oh, let me pick up one place somehow,'" she said.

"This is great. I'm on the roll."

Fidler also was the top U.S. finisher in the two other races here, 25th in the 10-kilometre classic-style race and 23rd in the 10-kilometre freestyle event.

Elena Valbe of the Soviet Union, who won the 10-kilometre freestyle ahead of Matikainen Sunday, kept her lead in the World Cup overall standings despite sitting out the race. She has 115 points.

Matikainen is only tied for seventh in World Cup standings and Kirvesniemi is fifth.

Tuesday's race drew 20,000 fans, pushing the total to a championship record of 242,000 with five days left.

## Female wrestling supremo dies at 73

**LOS ANGELES** (AP) — Mildred Burke, the female professional wrestling champion who was as well known for her muscular build as her success in the ring, has died after suffering a stroke. She was 73.

Ninth-seeded American Michael Chang, on the eve of his 17th birthday, defeated exhausted wild card entry Rickey Renberg by the U.S. 6-1, 7-5 in his opening match.

All seeded players received

first round byes which worked to Chang's advantage. Chang took the first five games from Renberg, who won a long first-round match Monday night.

"I thought he was tired from the night before," said Chang.

"To come back and play the next day so soon after is like having a party before your next match."

Mayotte captured Nijssen's serve in the ninth game of the first set and broke him twice in the second set to wrap up the one hour and 16 minutes match. But Mayotte, 28, said he felt "rusty" playing on the supreme court surface.

"I've had two or three girls say they beat me and I've threatened to take them to court because they never even wrestled me," she said in 1981.

Born Aug. 5, 1913, in Coffeyville, Kansas, Burke started wrestling in 1935 on the carnival circuit. She offered \$25 to any man of similar weight who could pin her within 10 minutes.

"She was totally feminine,"

said her son, Joseph Wolfe of Canoga Park. "More than anything else, she stressed being very feminine and a loving mother."

Best known for her muscular physique, she claimed to have won more than 150 matches against men and more than 5,000 against women. She claimed to have never lost.

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## Protests sweep Kosovo province

BELGRADE (R) — Striking ethnic Albanian zinc miners spent Tuesday night below ground as a wave of protests against Serbian-imposed leaders and constitutional changes swept Yugoslavia's Kosovo province.

Official sources said Wednesday, the second day of work stoppages, that about 1,000 miners at the Trepcia zinc mine, 180 kilometres south of Belgrade, were demanding the dismissal of local Communist Party chief Rahman Morica whom they regard as a Serbian appointee.

They also objected to changes to the constitution of Serbia, Yugoslavia's biggest republic of which Kosovo is part, which would mean republican control of the province's police, defence and judiciary.

A Serbian parliamentary commission was expected to approve the measures Wednesday. They will then be sent for approval to provincial assemblies in Kosovo and Serbia's other province, Vojvodina.

The news agency Tanjug said ethnic Albanian intellectuals Wednesday appealed to the Serbian parliament not to approve the changes, saying Kosovo's existing constitutional position had "a real emotional value for the

Albanian population."

Witnesses said sit-ins and stoppages had spread among ethnic Albanian workers in most of Kosovo's factories and some university students boycotted classes.

Taojug said some protesters demanded the dismissal of Serbian Communist Party chief Milosevic as well as the entire local party leadership in Kosovo.

Kosovo government and party leaders said the protests added to the already difficult political, security and economic conditions in the province.

Tension between Kosovo's 1.7 million Albanians and 200,000 Serbs and Montenegrins has risen since Milosevic launched a drive to return the provinces to direct Serbian control.

Millions of his supporters took to the streets last year and toppled leaders in Vojvodina and the republic of Montenegro and held mass rallies throughout Serbia and Kosovo.

## Namibians weary of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A Namibian union leader said Wednesday that his compatriots remain deeply suspicious of South African intentions in Namibia despite an independence plan set to begin April 1.

"Namibians can smell their independence in the air," said Ben Uenga, general secretary of the Mineworkers Union of Namibia. But he added, "given the past treachery of the (South African) apartheid regime, Namibians are very cautious and vigilant."

South Africa, which has ruled Namibia for 74 years, is to begin implementing a United Nations independence plan April 1 leading to elections in early November.

The South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the guerrilla movement that has waged a war for independence since 1966, says the South African government is actively working against a SWAPO election victory and will attempt to destabilise the territory.

"Namibia's future is tied up with events in South Africa," said Uenga, a SWAPO member. "If the apartheid regime is in power indefinitely there will be very little chance for peace and stability in Namibia."

## Indian opposition hits Bhootal decision

NEW DELHI (R) — India's opposition accused the government Wednesday of betraying the victims of the Bhootal gas tragedy by accepting \$470 million settlement from Union Carbide Corporation.

In a bitter debate in parliament, opposition leaders denounced last week's ruling by the supreme court as a surrender to the U.S.-based company.

Janata member Madhu Dandavate said the settlement was a callous disregard of the rights of victims of the 1984 tragedy in which 3,400 people died of a gas leak from a pesticides plant run by Union Carbide's Indian subsidiary.

He told the lower house the opposition would campaign to reverse the supreme court order.

In the upper house, Bharatiya Janatha Party member Atal Bihari Vajpayee said Union Carbide officials had indicated to him that the company was prepared to pay \$670 million.

"I wonder how the come down came about, and there has been mystery and secrecy surrounding the settlement," said Vajpayee,

## Ali pursues quest for doctor's pardon

BELGRADE (R) — Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali arrived in Belgrade Tuesday to seek a pardon for a Yugoslav doctor in the United States who faces 20 years jail for fraud if he returns to Yugoslavia.

The doctor, Rajko Medenica, 49, a specialist in cancer and blood diseases, was convicted in his absence by a Belgrade court in 1983 of embezzling millions of dollars of Yugoslav health insurance by returning inflated bills for Yugoslav patients he had treated at a Swiss clinic in Geneva.

Ali, who flew in with several U.S. diplomats, politicians and former patients, said Medenica had performed a miracle in treating him for Parkinson's disease.

The former boxer, who could barely talk a few years ago, was able to speak slowly, quietly, without much of a tremble, and he carried his own heavy travel bag unaided.

"I have told myself not to travel so much, but Medenica is such a great man that I just had to

come," he said.

"I've got Parkinson's syndrome, and all the doctors of the world gave up, except Dr. Medenica. If it wasn't for him, I'd be much worse now. He's a warm and honest man," Ali said.

Ali was accompanied by John West, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and former governor of South Carolina, who said Medenica had saved his daughter from terminal throat cancer.

Also in the group were former U.S. ambassador to South Korea Richard Walker, who said he was successfully treated by Medenica for cancer. Colorado businessman Charles Stevenson and others who said Medenica had saved the lives of relatives.

West said the group would try to see Yugoslav President Raif Dizdarevic to plead for "executive clemency" for Medenica.

"We are not here to debate the claims of Yugoslav health organisations but to say on behalf of a great number of Dr. Medenica's patients that we do not want a stigma attached to this great

medical genius," West said.

He said some of Medenica's patients were ready to compensate Yugoslav health authorities for financial losses.

Medenica has filed a request for clemency through his Belgrade lawyer in the hope that he can visit his ageing parents here.

The Medenica case was a major scandal when it broke here because the doctor had treated hundreds of top Yugoslav politicians including the late President Josip Broz Tito.

He also claims to have treated other world leaders, among them the Soviet Union's Leonid Brezhnev and the Shah of Iran.



Muhammad Ali

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